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## PARLIAMENTARY POWER DEBATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Herbert Samuel Criticizes French Commission Plan and Winston Churchill Advises Secret Sessions—Exchanges Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons yesterday discussed the exchange of civilian prisoners and the decay of parliamentary control over the executive. In the House of Lords, the War Secretary, Lord Derby, foreshadowed drastic steps to get more men for the army.

The Government spokesman in the House of Commons said all for all exchange was impossible, as it would give Germany a balance of 20,000 men for use in her army. The Government were still ready to consider man for man exchange, or if desired mutual interment in a neutral country.

Charles Henry urged the introduction of the system of French commissions, with a view to restoring the influence of the House of Commons and checking the growth of bureaucracy.

Herbert Samuel criticized with great insight the system of French commissions, but while condemning it supported the idea that the House of Commons' control was diminishing and should be restored, especially in the field of finance. He contended that the House of Commons should be able to change Government measures without bringing about a general election.

Winston Churchill in a vigorous speech advocated secret sessions, contending that the lack of vigilance by the House of Commons had been responsible for serious military disasters. The Ministers now had more intimate relations with the press than with the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law in reply indicated a considerable sympathy with the idea of secret sessions and said that the Prime Minister had changed his views on the French system. M. Briand told them he had been compelled to make at least one speech daily before one or another of committees for 30 days in succession. Mr. Bonar Law however took an opposite line from Mr. Churchill, contending the individual member's power was greater than when the party system was at full strength.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, Secretary for War, after reference to the unpopularity of the recent bill empowering the reexamination of men medically rejected or discharged from the army, said if that was to be the only measure to fill the ranks of the army he would be extremely reluctant to support it. But he said, there will have to be undertaken larger and more drastic measures to find the men

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## ALSACE-LORRAINE FRENCH REGISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Natives of Alsace-Lorraine who are not citizens of the United States are informed by Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine that they can place themselves under the protection of France, so as not to be considered as Germans, by addressing themselves to that society, at 595 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Society has official sanction of the French Government, the French Embassy and the Consul-General of France in this city, and is authorized to pass upon all bona fide natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

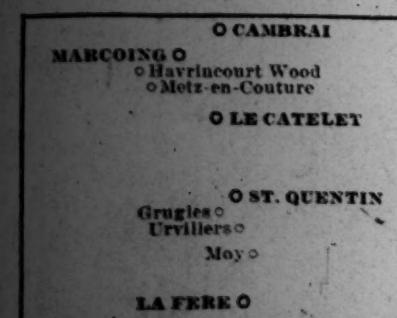
## M. RODZIANKO ON RUSSIA'S POSITION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—M. Rodzianko, replying to a message of congratulation by the National Liberal Federation, says he hopes the "mighty spirit of freedom, to the growth of which the noble traditions of British liberalism have largely contributed, will triumph over all obstacles and insure a glorious end of the struggle in which Russia is engaged in close union with its allies."

Anybody who has followed the fighting for the last two weeks will realize that the British from Arras to the Somme have been engaged in making a series of small salients in the German line, and then biting each of these off so as to straighten their own line. In this way they have pushed their own line up to the Hindenburg line on their own southern flank, whilst they have prevented the Germans from straightening out the line along their northern flank, if that were ever the intention of the Germans. The Germans consequently have not been able to straighten their line from Lille to Cambrai, with the result that what is engaged as the Arras salient still remains.

In the northern part of this line, that is to say, from the front of Arras toward Cambrai, Sir Douglas Haig, hammering at the German front, is forcing his way down the River Coquel and also along the railway from Croisilles to Cambrai. Further south, advancing direct east from Bapaume, he has carried a village after village until yesterday his troops succeeded in storming Metz-en-Couture, a little town some three miles due west of the railway line from Cambrai to Peronne. North of this lies Havrincourt Wood, (Continued on page six, column five)



Large map shows St. Quentin communications lines and neighboring villages. Diagram indicates in light type points occupied by Anglo-French forces, with the exception of Havrincourt Wood, for which both armies are contesting; strongholds in possession of the Germans appear in heavy type.

## UNREST INCREASES IN GREEK CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—With the reappearance of the two chief Venizelist journals there is an increase of restlessness in Athens.

## STRONG APPEAL IN BRITAIN FOR MORE ARMY MEN

Sir William Robertson Makes Specific Demand for Another 500,000 Troops Before July—Why Germans Retreat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In making a strong appeal for men at a conference on the trade cards scheme, under which trade unions can exempt its members from military service and to which strong exception has been taken, Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff at Army headquarters, officially confirmed the statement that Germany has increased her soldiers by 1,000,000 and has many more divisions in the field than she had last year. He again reiterated his general demand that every man and woman in the country should do a full day's work of an essential nature and made a specific demand that another 500,000 men should be provided between now and July next.

His view of the retreat from the Somme was neither optimistic nor pessimistic but a common sense valuation of the facts. Germany, he said, is retiring because she dare not stand up to further punishment in the positions she occupied. No one retires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and numerically she is stronger now than at any time during the war.

Sir William, who asked his hearers to accept him as a working man who began at the bottom of the ladder and spent several years in the ranks and who knew how a working man looked at these matters, touched on the contention that the War Office did not make the best use of the men it got. He admitted that the War Office made mistakes, but held that the consequence of improvisation was confu-

(Continued on page six, column three)

## WAR FUND TO EXCEED THREE BILLION ASKED

Navy Personnel Increase Urged to 150,000 Men and Marine Corps to 30,000—Army to Use Nearly \$3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government today took its first active steps in furnishing money for war preparations. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asked Congress to appropriate about \$3,400,000,000 for Army and Navy expenses.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels asked that the Navy personnel be increased from 87,000 to 150,000, and the Marine Corps personnel from about 17,000 to 30,000.

The Army Mr. McAdoo said, would require \$2,932,537,933, and the Navy \$292,538,790, in addition to regular expenses.

The estimate in blanket form called for the money "for military expenditures under the War Department necessary for the National defense for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended by the Secretary of War under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to be immediately available and to maintain available until expended."

The Department of Justice coincidentally asked a deficiency appropriation of the bureau of investigation work to be available during 1917-1918 of \$300,000. The coast guard service sought \$600,000, wherewith to extend its communication system for the National defense.

Besides the sums mentioned, Secretary Daniels, through Secretary McAdoo, asked an additional \$175,855,761, to be available until June, 1918, to care for the additional personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

These facts became known today after Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, had conferred with Secretary McAdoo on revenue measures.

Neither official would discuss the plans, but it is known that concrete proposals looking toward the near \$3,500,000,000 bond issue would shortly be proposed to Congress in formally presented resolutions. Unofficial estimates presented to Federal Reserve Board officials indicate that \$2,000,000,000 can be raised at once and without difficulty through a bond issue, at the 3½ per cent interest rate.

Plans for such a war budget were discussed in greatest detail yesterday at a meeting here of the Federal Reserve Board governors. The governors, after discussion of the interest rate, favored the higher rate at the start rather than an initial issue at a low rate with subsequent issues at higher rates.

Treasury officials today discussed possible means of raising revenue for financing the war by direct taxation. The Government will raise approximately \$750,000,000 this year through the internal revenue bureau. It is estimated that proposed increases in the inheritance tax alone would increase this source of revenue by \$500,000,000, one proposal being that the Government increase the rate on taxation on large estates up to 30 per cent.

The income tax, under present rates, will yield, it is estimated, \$325,000,000 this year. The lowering of the exemption to \$2000 and increasing the rate on large incomes would swell this sum to vast figures. The estimated increase of inheritance tax through this channel alone, according to one official, would amount to at least \$100,000,000 annually.

**FOOD CONTROL FAVORED**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have passed a resolution favoring a national food control commission, and telegraphed President Wilson proposing the name of President Griffin of the board for membership on it.

(Continued on page four, column six)

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAY FORM ALLIANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Dr. Affonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of State, is at present in Madrid on his way to Paris. Señor Costa expresses his belief that the war will end this year in a victory for the Allies. He says the Portuguese people were unanimously in favor of the participation of the country in the war and that Portugal entered the war because her ancient ally England had to fight, just as England would have come to the rescue of Portugal if she had been attacked.

The German retreat said Dr. Costa is a good omen. The greatest strength of the Central Empires is spent. After the war there will be an extremely rapid development industrially and commercially and the Allies and their neutral neighbors such as Spain will derive the full benefit of it. He considers it is not impossible that diplomacy will effect an alliance between Spain and Portugal.

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(Continued on page four, column six)

## GERMANS SEEK TO BRING ABOUT A NEGRO REVOLT

Evidence Discovered in Some of the Southern States—Negro Leaders Declare That Their Race Will Remain Loyal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reports were current in many southern cities on Wednesday that German influence and money are being used in an effort to foment a revolt among the Negroes of the South. While Federal and other officials of Atlanta denied any knowledge of German activity in this direction, significant admissions were made by Federal agents in Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

In New Orleans, it was admitted in a guarded way that representatives of German authority had been at work among the Negroes of Louisiana, and of Mississippi and Alabama, trying to incite the Negroes to rise against the United States and strike for equality with the whites in case of war with Germany. According to these United States agents, the majority of the plots have been nipped in the bud, though the operations of the Germans are said to have resulted in the exodus of numbers of Negroes to northern cities, where it is alleged they were to be provided with arms and ammunition.

(Continued on page five, column two)

**AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION NOW IN SWITZERLAND**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock and the legation and consulate staffs have arrived here, together with the members of the American Relief Commission. Six

members of the relief commission who have been working in military areas will be retained for a little while. Every courtesy was shown Americans.

Mr. Whitlock would not talk about the condition of Belgium before reporting to his Government, but others made it clear that five-sixths, at least, of the people would have starved in a few weeks had it not been for the American Relief Commission. There is no decrease in resentment felt by the Belgians against the invaders of their country, particularly as it is conjectured that the Germans have no intention of relinquishing their hold in Belgium.

It also appears that there is perhaps at the moment more food in Belgium than in Germany, with certain exceptions.

## Conditions in Belgium

Population Faces Starvation if Relief Is Not Forthcoming

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a meeting of the Imperial War Conference on April 4, in reply to a resolution passed at the first meeting of the conference expressing the devoted loyalty of all portions of the Empire to the King, a message from King George was read thanking the conference for the assurance of devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire to his throne and person.

The King was glad to note that India was represented for the first time at the council board and received the resolution with particular pleasure as being the first act of the Imperial War Conference. He also expressed keen interest in the deliberations which he hoped might lead to a closer knitting together of all parts of his Empire in their united efforts to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion.

To reinforce these statements, Mr.

Hoover recounts well-known facts, such as that the imports of the relief commission only brought the total food supply of Belgium up to 50 per cent short of the pre-war standard and that in Belgium 3,500,000 destitute people live upon an average income of less than 6 francs per week from the relief commission.

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## AMBASSADOR PENFIELD TO LEAVE VIENNA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick C. Penfield, United States Ambassador to Austria, will leave Vienna for Washington tomorrow, April 6, the State Department announced today. The American Embassy, it was stated, will remain open under the charge of the attaché.

## TREATY ITSELF MAY ESTABLISH GERMAN BREACH

Specific Conventions Cited in Denial of Violations Appear to Prohibit Very Acts Committed by Undersea Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called at the State Department Wednesday and delivered the following communication:

"The German Government challenges the assertion that it has violated the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828. American citizens may freely leave Germany and for the most part have already done so. That departure from the country is delayed under certain circumstances is to be ascribed to necessary precautionary measures.

"Since the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785, and article 13 of the treaty of 1799 to not oppose blockade or obstructions similar to blockade, the U-boat warfare does not contravene them. In turn, Germany had to reapproach the United States with a violation of those treaties in that without justification on the ground of neutrality it prevented the departure on and after the beginning of the war of various German merchant vessels, contrary to the treaty of 1828; contrary to article 19 of the treaty of 1799, the American Government in the Appam case also contested the right of the prize to stay in American ports and permitted judicial proceedings against the prize."

"Until further notice, the German Government will adhere to the maintenance of Article 23 of the treaty of 1799, inasmuch as it assumes from the declaration heretofore made by the State Department that the American Government holds the same view for the present situation as well as for a possible state of war; in the same supposition it will place a liberal construction upon the article, that is to say, will not prevent money remittances to the United States and also in particular honor imperial treasury certificates and continue to allow Americans to depart."

Article 12 of the treaty of 1828, referred to in the memorandum, is as follows:

"The twelfth article of treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article relating to treaties with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the context of the present treaty, it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other Powers during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799 and commencement of the operation of the present treaty."

Article 13 of the treaty of 1799, also referred to in the same connection, makes no essential change.

Officials have noted that Germany "reproaches" the United States with a violation of these treaties in that, without justification on the ground of neutrality, it prevented the departure, on and after the beginning of the war, of various German merchant vessels, contrary to the treaty of 1828; and cites article 19 of the treaty of 1799 as having been violated in the Appam case.

Article 19 is as follows:

"The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties should carry freely, wherever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show. But, conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel that shall have made a prize on British subjects shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States, but if forced therein by tempests, or any other danger or accident of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible."

The representation of the German Government that the United States has held any German merchant vessels without warrant of law is held untenable by officials. As a matter of fact, the sequestration of all these ships was sought originally either by their captains or owners. They have been held in port by the United States in the process of seeking to protect its nationality, as it was discovered, in the early days of the war, it was the policy of German merchantmen to leave a neutral port and later become converted into raiders. In such cases the neutral port from which such a vessel clears becomes, in international law, the base of operations for all damage that ensues, and the neutral is liable for such damages.

In the case of the Appam, it was said that the treaty obligation applied to the captured ships brought into port by a war vessel. The Appam was brought in under no such conditions, but entered Norfolk Harbor unconvoyed.

The German memorandum mentions the treaty of 1785 behind which it

now seeks to take refuge in its allegations against the United States.

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, in so much that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things shall belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they shall be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

It appears from this that it may be possible that there might be some application of this section to the present unrestricted warfare Germany is waging on the seas against all commerce, that of the United States, with whom she has this treaty, included.

### PLAN TO UTILIZE ELECTRIC POWER OF BARREN JACK

By The Christian Science Monitor Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A scheme for the utilization of the water of Barren Jack, along the Murrumbidgee River to generate electric power, was fully discussed by the New South Wales Parliament some months since, with the result that it has been decided to carry it into effect. Provision, in fact, was made, in the original designs for this important reservoir, in 1908, for a future hydro-electric development.

The primary purpose of a water storage, that of irrigation, leaves in this instance, available for other requirements the equivalent of 165 cubic feet of water per second, discharged under a head of 100 feet. At the Barren Jack Dam, this creates, in terms of electricity, and transmitted to a distance of 100 miles, 9,217,000 electric units per year. The figures quoted are the minimum, and the utilization of such a power would be of immense benefit to the towns within the 100 mile radius of Barren Jack.

With regard to the water supply also of these towns, dependent as they are upon the Murrumbidgee River, the scheme under discussion may prove a most satisfactory solution. A conversion, at a moderate cost of the present steam pumping engines, to electric drive, would supply the necessary current from Barren Jack.

The estimated cost of constructing a power house and of installing turbines, alternators, and so on at Barren Jack, constructing transmission lines to Yass, Jugiong, Cootamundra, Tenterfield, and Junee, is £100,000, and the estimated annual charges, including interest on capital, sinking fund to pay off in 25 years, and wages would be £9095. Against this it is considered that the sale of electricity within the next four or five years in the towns and at the pumping stations mentioned will total 3,615,000 units per annum. This, if sold at the rate of 4d. per unit for power, and 1d. per unit for lighting at the terminal switches, would yield £11,686, leaving a direct profit of £2591 per annum to the credit of the undertaking.

In view of the expressed intention of the Government to proceed with the development of the irrigation areas at Mirrool and Leeton, and to provide farms for a number of returned soldiers, it may be found advantageous to extend the transmission lines from Cootamundra to Griffith, and from Junee via Gannan, Coolamon, and Narrandera to Leeton, junctioning the two lines through the irrigation areas. By this arrangement, while supplying these areas with the much-needed source of power and light, a profitable market may be found along the transmission lines in the town mentioned. These extensions of transmission lines, which are not included in the estimate of £100,000 submitted, would each require to be taken on its merits financially, a question which is now being considered.

### ENGAGEMENT OF LABOR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The long controversy between the city of Lawrence and a manufacturing company over the construction of the canal bridges forming part of the approaches to the new Central Bridge was settled Tuesday, when the company agreed to pay \$40,000 toward the building of the structures. The dispute arose over the conditions stated in the original charter of the company, which provided that the latter build and take care of all canal bridges. Work on the bridges will begin at once.

**NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET**  
FREDERICTON, N. B.—Walter E. Foster, recently appointed Premier of New Brunswick, has announced the personnel of his cabinet as follows: J. P. Byrne of Gloucester, attorney-general; J. P. Veniot of Gloucester, public works; Robert E. Murray of Northumberland, provincial secretary; Dr. E. A. Smith of Westmoreland, land and mines, J. F. Tweedale of Victoria, agriculture; L. A. Dugal of Madawaska, Dr. W. F. Roberts of St. John and C. W. Robinson of Moncton City, without portfolio.

### MISSISSIPPI TRAFFIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a conference here recently of representatives of local commercial organizations and of trade bodies from further up the Mississippi Valley, it was decided to call a meeting of persons interested in the revival of Mississippi River traffic here in April. M. J. Sanders, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, presided.

The above arrangements are of a preliminary nature and will be modified or extended from time to time as may be found necessary.

## ANTISALOON SENTIMENT IN MIDDLE WEST

Dry Vote of Towns in Several States Held to Show Great Increase in Sentiment—Two Capital Cities Are Won Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sentiment against the saloon in the Middle West, as manifested in two State capitals—Springfield in this State and Madison in Wisconsin, adjoining, to say nothing of Duluth and a number of other Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois localities voting dry Tuesday—in apparently advancing at a very rapid pace. Springfield, always wet, has been one of the strongholds of the saloon.

Commenting on the results in Illinois Tuesday, District Superintendent E. J. Davis of the State Anti-Saloon League said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "It is a great victory. Such a change of sentiment as this would make prohibition certain if the people could vote on it. In Illinois the State would go dry by 100,000. If we could only get a State-wide enabling act through Congress it would not take long to get national prohibition and for the machinery of the Government to move. The sentiment of the people is ripe for it."

### Wisconsin Vote Close

Dry Gains Are Made, but Hard Battle Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Practically complete returns from more than 100 cities and towns which held local option elections in Wisconsin Tuesday, show that the issue of a wet or dry State, once it comes to a vote through the enactment of the bill pending before the Legislature for a State referendum, would result in a very close race. In Tuesday's election, 45 wet towns went dry, 12 dry towns went wet, 40 dry towns stayed dry, and 55 wet towns stayed wet.

The biggest victory for the drys was at Madison, the State capital. The biggest victory for wets was at Superior. At the latter place local conditions entered in because of the rivalry between Duluth and Superior. Duluth is dry, and Superior, it is said, figured that by going wet it might regain some of the commercial prestige it had before Duluth became the chief Lake Superior port.

Wherever the referendum question entered into the election arguments, the wets pointed out the futility of a few places voting dry if there was to be a referendum while the drys held that communities voting dry now would be in better position if State-wide prohibition should carry.

### Illinois Dries Gain

Springfield, the State Capital, Freed From the Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Full unofficial returns from Tuesday's wet and dry elections in Illinois, show that 10 new towns voted dry, 11 previously dry remained dry, two dry voted wet, and nine wet remained wet. The voting of Springfield, the State capital, dry, makes 71 out of the 102 county seats of Illinois free from the saloon. It was the women's vote that put Springfield dry, the count standing 4719 men and 6072 women, dry, as against 6596 men and 3737 women, wet.

### LAWRENCE BRIDGE DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The long controversy between the city of Lawrence and a manufacturing company over the construction of the canal bridges forming part of the approaches to the new Central Bridge was settled Tuesday, when the company agreed to pay \$40,000 toward the building of the structures. The dispute arose over the conditions stated in the original charter of the company, which provided that the latter build and take care of all canal bridges. Work on the bridges will begin at once.

M. Maurice Barres having spoken on behalf of the League of Patriots, Mme. Jules Siegfried read the declaration of the women of France and M. Adrien Mithouard that of the Paris municipality; at the close of which, in the name of all the communes of France, M. Mithouard handed a palm leaf to the Mayor of Verdun as the representative of Verdun, the bulwark of the national defense. It was several minutes before the cheering had sufficiently subsided to enable the Mayor to express his thanks in the name of the great fortress. A number of other representative associations having been heard, the meeting terminated with a declaration made by M. Viviani on behalf of the Government. After 30 months of war the resolve of France is strong and unbroken, he said. We are still face to face with the enemy. We must neither underestimate nor overvalue his strength. Closed in by the ring of iron and of fire which France and the Allies have formed, Germany is making ready for a desperate effort. We are ready. When a nation has borne without wavering a formidable onslaught, it neither brags nor trembles. To enable our children to live free lives, and in the cause of Justice, France, with her allies, stands erect and ready.

**MOTOR TRAFFIC SCHEME**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, England—A proposal, made by the Ministry of Munitions, was brought before the Coventry Chamber of Commerce recently by Mr. E. V. Dodd to initiate a system of motor traffic in the Midlands preparatory to extending the plan to other parts of the country. The proposal was welcomed by the meeting, who promised their support and decided to send a letter to the agent of the Ministry in Birmingham with the proposal that a traffic office attached to the Chamber of Commerce should be opened in Coventry.

### MISSISSIPPI TRAFFIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a conference here recently of representatives of local commercial organizations and of trade bodies from further up the Mississippi Valley, it was decided to call a meeting of persons interested in the revival of Mississippi River traffic here in April. M. J. Sanders, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, presided.

The above arrangements are of a preliminary nature and will be modified or extended from time to time as may be found necessary.

## UNITY KEYNOTE OF MEETING AT FRENCH CAPITAL

Cabinet and Other Departments of State Represented at Great Sorbonne Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A great manifestation of national unity was seen in the gathering at the Sorbonne recently of representatives of all the great public bodies of France. Not only were the President of the Republic, the President of the Senate, the Premier, the ministers and the diplomatic corps of all the Allied nations present, but delegates attended of every phase of political and religious opinions and of the intellectual, economic, industrial and commercial associations of France. M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the national federation of the great French associations, by whom the meeting was called, took the chair. The arrival of the President of the Republic, of the members of the Government, of the President of the Senate and of the diplomatic corps was marked by the playing of the "Marseillaise" by the Colonne-Lamouroux orchestra, the entire audience standing. M. Deschanel in his opening speech declared that France, after 31 months of the most terrible war, was still united as on the first day of the hostilities. Every Frenchman has but one thought, one purpose, he said, to drive the enemy out of the country. We are touching on the most crucial period of all time. This war is the greatest of wars, not only because of the extent of its field of operations, the number of men and peoples involved, but because the moral inheritance of humanity is at stake.

The stake is the morality of the world. The time has come, said M. Lavis, president of the organizing committee, following on M. Deschanel,

for France and her Allies to make the supreme effort for a victory which will insure a peace in conformity to justice and right; a peace which will

make it impossible for Germany to harm her neighbors, and which will

establish in Europe and in the world a régime which will prevent the recurrence of a catastrophe such as is now afflicting the entire human race.

To gain this victory we must be prepared to endure hardship, we must be ready to accept all the sacrifices demanded of us.

Representatives of Roman Catholic,

Protestant, Jewish and Muhammadan associations having spoken, M. Jean Alcide of the French Academy recited a sonnet in honor of the sons of France fallen in the defense of their country. The declaration made by the representative of the Educational League was followed by that of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, delivered by M. F. Buisson. In this war, he said, the league defends what it has always defended, territorial integrity, the inviolability of the national conscience and the independence of oppressed nations. It supports, against the pretensions of one State to become the master of the world, the right of the world to have no masters. It is essential to the future of humanity that the belief which places right at the mercy of might should be conquered.

The League of the Rights of Man is opposed to all annexation, to all dismemberment of a nation by violent means and against the will of the inhabitants. It has noted the solemn promises of the statesmen of the Entente, and the generous initiative of the President of the Great American democracy. Trusting in the enlightenment and the energy of the peoples, it hopes that out of this monstrous war will arise a society of nations based on the institution of an international law protected by positive sanctions from the caprices of emperors and the whims of diplomats.

M. Maurice Barres having spoken

on behalf of the League of Patriots,

Mme. Jules Siegfried read the declaration of the women of France and M. Adrien Mithouard that of the Paris municipality; at the close of which, in the name of all the communes of France, M. Mithouard handed

a palm leaf to the Mayor of Verdun as the representative of Verdun, the bulwark of the national defense. It was several minutes before the cheering had sufficiently subsided to enable the Mayor to express his thanks in the name of the great fortress. A number of other representative associations having been heard, the meeting terminated with a declaration made by M. Viviani on behalf of the Government. After 30 months of war the resolve of France is strong and unbroken, he said. We are still face to face with the enemy. We must neither underestimate nor overvalue his strength. Closed in by the ring of iron and of fire which France and the Allies have formed, Germany is making ready for a desperate effort. We are ready. When a nation has borne without wavering a formidable onslaught, it neither brags nor trembles. To enable our children to live free lives, and in the cause of Justice, France, with her allies, stands erect and ready.

**ARMY SUPPLY  
CONTRACTS ARE  
SAFEGUARDED**

Full Cooperation of Business Men With Quartermasters Is Assured as Result of Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—The Cubans today

look upon their army with no little

amount of pride. It is no longer, and

has not been for years, the grimy and

disorganized remnant of Cubans who

fought for their independence beside

the American troops. In its place, and

## TRANSPORT FOR BRITISH TROOPS ON TIGRIS FRONT

Writer Points Out Some of Difficulties Supply and Transport Service Has to Contend With in Mesopotamia

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Supply and Transport Corps is the name given to that branch of the service in India which feeds and moves the troops; at least those are its two principal duties. It has many others, and the writer proposes to point out some of the difficulties with which the transport had to contend in Mesopotamia in 1916.

The ordinary man living in a town is accustomed to order what he wants, be it food, clothes, all or any of the necessities or luxuries of daily existence, and to expect it to be delivered at his door. Generally speaking its method of transport does not concern him.

Not so in the army in India. Practically everything that a regiment corps battery or battalion requires the officer commanding has to requisition transport for, from the transport officer, to convey the same from its place of supply to his barracks or "tents" as they are called. Supposing for instance a regiment has to draw small arm ammunition from the arsenal. The transport officer has to be given an indent or requisition on a printed form requesting him to supply so many mule carts, pack mules, elephants, or camels (usually either of the first two) to be at the arsenal at a given hour. The number of boxes to be drawn has to be stated and the probable hour of release of the transport.

On active service such a method becomes impossible, and transport is usually told off to regiments which is at the disposal of the officer commanding the regiment, both on the march, when it carries all the regimental impedimenta, and in camp, when it carries anything that may be required, such as rations, clothing, ammunition, tentage, water, from the place of supply to the bivouac. In addition to this the transport has to carry the vast stores from which each unit replenishes, the most important item of course being food. The unit of the transport is a corps or cadre. This corps consists of so many army transport carts drawn by two mules and so many pack mules. (There are also camel corps and cooly or man-porter corps).

In Mesopotamia mule corps were originally kept as intact as possible in the various brigade formations, but constant change in the composition of the force and the withdrawal of transport from units to provide for new formations, resulted in brigade or other formation having transport from many different mule corps varying from five to fifteen, rendering effective control of corps by their commanding officers impossible so much so that eventually the brigade transport became the unit instead of the mule corps.

To explain, suppose that one mule corps supplied all the transport for two brigades of four battalions each with attached troops such as pioneer battalion, sappers and miners, signaling company, etc. Then say two battalions with their transport are detached to join another force some days' march away and two other battalions arrive by river without land transport to replace the first two. The remaining battalions of the two brigades have become diminished owing to casualties. Their surplus transport is called in, and with any spare transport the supplying corps may have, and also by lowering the percentage of spare corps and animals (usually 10 per cent) with regiments, sufficient is found for the new regiments. Multiply this experience several times and the result is arrived at that perhaps one brigade has transported from 15 different mule corps. It was to obviate this and other difficulties that redistribution schemes were called for several times. For example, an officer was ordered to work out a scheme for complete redistribution of transport.

The composition of the force at the commencement of operations, i.e. at about full field service strength, was as follows: Five brigades of infantry, one cavalry brigade, divisional and corps troops.

The amount of transport available was roughly but sufficient to lift at field service strength one division of three brigades and one cavalry brigade, with first-line transport and second line blankets, rations and cooking pots complete, but second line baggage and stores for one brigade only, leaving two whole brigades, divisional and corps troops without any transport, and no transport for the baggage and stores of the whole force. The problem of transporting the whole force was solved by:

1. Reducing the allotment of transport down to actual strength; i.e., say that a regiment 1000 strong was allotted transport at 20 pounds a man, equal to 20,000 pounds, and requiring 125 pack mules. The regiment is found to be down to 800 strong from casualties. Result, by the same calculation, 25 mules spare.

Putting baggage and stores on ships, river steamers and flats.

3. Reducing the percentage of spare transport.

B

Ordinarily the transport officer in working out his scales of transport authorised can refer to the field service pocket book in which the war establishments of the various units and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Swaine

**The Hon. W. A. Watt**

formations are laid down, but owing to the special scales at which this force was equipped the authorized scales were of little use except as a rough guide.

Some variations were:

1. Carts had to be supplied for machine guns, instead of mules—more guns than scale laid down.

2. Fuel and fodder had to be carried.

3. Army transport carts had to be supplied, instead of ambulance wagons not available.

4. Signal companies were at strengths greatly above the established, while those from France had a different establishment. This last was the case with other units also. Reference (3) above. The transport issued for this would have equipped a whole brigade with second line transport.

C. DESCRIPTION OF TRANSPORT

1. Pack mules and mule carts. The mules, particularly draft, were very highly tried, some of the expanded cadres (pack) were of inferior stamp, unable to do ordinary marches.

Out of a lot of 1040 mules which started from Basrah 210 were casualties on reaching Ali al Gharbi (15 days' march). The mule cart load of 800 pounds had to be reduced to 640 pounds, owing to the rough nature of the ground, or a loss of 1 cart in every five.

2. Camels. A number locally procured were inferior and could only carry a load of 240 pounds, instead of the Indian camel load of 400 pounds.

They were driven in groups of 10 by one Arab attendant, gave much trouble, necessitated strong baggage guards. Their reluctance to cross pontoon bridges often made transferring of camel transport between brigades on either side of the river necessary, entailing many hours' loss of time. It may be mentioned that camels will only graze by day and they will not march in the heat of the day. They require five to six hours to graze daily—when grazing is not available they have to be grain fed.

3. Wheeled transport mostly drawn by two mules. Some carts such as machine gun limbers and kitchens had four mules, a few one mule.

D. NATURE OF COUNTRY

A vast plain part sandy, part clay, covered thinly with short grass and roots. The clay lies nearest the river and was consequently most used by transport.

It cuts up badly in wet weather and forms heavy, clinging mud, making cart work most laborious and sometimes impossible. The soil is firm at a depth of one foot, but the uneven surface renders pitfall difficult to detect in wet weather. To the firing line carts had to move across country, roads being practically nonexistent, though an unmetalled road roughly follows the course of the river.

These deposits in Brazil are at present in the hands of private persons who have had considerable litigation with the Government. "Foreshore" rights of Bfazil, by an old decree dating back to 1868, gave the Federal Government rights over a certain extent of territory along the seashore.

The exportation of monazite sand from Brazil from 1905 to the present time reveals the fact that most of the substance was exported from Victoria, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia to the United States, to Germany and to France, the largest exportation being in the year 1909, when the output amounted to \$708,092. There has been considerable fluctuation in the price due to speculation, and it seems that a considerable amount of the product sent to Europe found its way to Hamburg.

Each of the Brazilian states has the right to levy its own export duties on products shipped out of the country, and these duties on monazite as well as on other materials, vary. In Bahia the export tax on monazite is approximately 40 per cent, while in Espirito Santo it is 35 per cent. The State of Rio de Janeiro is now considering a considerable reduction of its taxes on monazite, following the example of Travancore, India, where the export duty has been set at the low figure of 2½ per cent. Those interested in Brazilian mining are encouraged to believe that the Brazilian mining law promulgated on Jan. 1, 1915, will assist considerably small placer miners. There is also considerable interest evident in mining circles concerning the way in which the new Brazilian civil code, which came into effect Jan. 1, 1917, will influence mining enterprises.

HONOLULU FOR EFFICIENCY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I.—In view of the present high cost of living in Honolulu, and the scarcity of certain imported supplies, a class in household efficiency has been organized by the local Y. W. C. A. and housewives have been invited to join.

KENTUCKY SWAMP LAND PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A project has just been launched to change the course of the two forks of Clark River in Graves and McCracken counties with a view to reclaiming 70,000 acres of swamp land.

## MONAZITE SAND DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil Has Several Deposits Material Also Found in United States and Other Countries Thorium Derived From It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—There are two countries in South America whose vast resources have scarcely begun to be discovered. One is Peru, whose extensive Andean table lands have been for generations virtually inaccessible, but where the mineral wealth and the possibilities of agriculture are confessedly great; the other is Brazil, largest of the South American states. As an indication of inherent riches, the traveler who remains long in Brazil is made aware repeatedly of the openings of activities regarding products unheard of in many countries. One of these products is thorium, a substance coming from monazite sands, and used in making Websbach mantles for lighting purposes.

Perhaps the foremost place in these monazite sand discoveries, dating from 1886, has been taken by John Gordon, an American mining engineer, whose efficient work and farsightedness have greatly added to the interest in this substance. Thorium is found in the United States in Burke County, North Carolina, in the Ural Mountains in Russia, in British West Africa, in Travancore, East India, in Japan and in Brazil. The world supply of extracted monazite sands is thought to be at present not more than 9000 tons. This material has been obtained largely from Brazil and India, and is now stored in Europe within the belligerent zone.

The discovery of the Austrian, Auer von Welsbach, that thorium possesses the power to transform heat into light waves, has been the chief influence in bringing monazite sand to the attention of the world. Thus far no chemical substitute has been discovered for thorium, and the very large use of the delicate lighting mantles in all parts of the world gives sufficient reason for the renewed attention being given to these sands.

According to quite thorough studies of Brazilian monazite, the best known deposits occupy a coastal strip between the northern part of the State of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhao, and certain river beds in the interior. The coastal strip consists of cretaceous quaternary beds, the product of the decomposition through the ages of the granite rocks on which these beds border. They are the result of wave, wind and sea action, concentrating the sand and leaving behind only its heaviest particles.

Nearly all of the larger rivers of the states of Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro contain traces of these deposits in their sandy beds, where a like process of disintegration of the granite has proceeded.

Difficulty in securing these deposits exists not simply in the fact that they are often thin and scattered over a considerable extent of river territory, but also in the matter of transportation.

Dr. Orville A. Derby, an American who was at the head of the Brazilian Geologic and Mineralogical Service for many years, found that no official examination of these deposits of zircon oxide had been made, although a large amount of this material had been shipped in past years to Germany. It was from Dr. Derby that it was learned also that the above deposits of zircon oxide which contained thorium, are to be found at various points in the Caldas district, which lies near the boundaries of the states of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes.

These deposits in Brazil are at present in the hands of private persons who have had considerable litigation with the Government.

PARIS, France—M. André Chéradame, the French political writer,

warns the French people through the columns of La Victoire against the optimistic attitude which takes no account of realities. Such an optimism is already responsible for the undue prolongation of the war, he says, in that it prevented a correct estimate of the forces of the enemy and the consequent thoroughness of organization necessitated by these forces. It is true that the Germans have not wholly succeeded in realizing their original scheme of conquest, but they have, nevertheless, accomplished the essential portion of it. Central Pan-Germania exists; and this immense territory possesses military and economic resources which, in my opinion, are not yet fully realized in France. Let us see things as they really are. The peace proposals which will doubtless once more be resubmitted by Berlin will again be framed for the sole purpose of dividing the Allies in order afterward to deal with them separately and effectively. The following fact should be realized: The leaders of German imperialism, having already secured the most formidable of any she has yet made. Berlin aims not at an unsatisfactory peace, but at striking a blow which will affect their vitally. Mr. Lloyd George has just had the courage to tell his country that if it is not ready to accept all necessary measures disaster awaits it. France must have the same conviction. Only by putting out our whole strength shall we secure victory.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRITISH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE DYEING INDUSTRY

Outline Given of Progress Made

—Importance of Measures to National Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—At the annual meeting of the Bradford Dyers Association, held recently, the chairman, Mr. Milton S. Sharp, recalled how a

## COUNTY AFFAIRS CONSOLIDATED AND SIMPLIFIED

Movement for Greater Efficiency

and Economy—Abolition of

County Government Is Proposed in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Various movements in the United States for simplification, consolidation and abolition of county government, for greater efficiency and economy in public affairs, are pointed out by the National Short Ballot Organization. Consolidation of city, county and other local governments into one central government in the more populous centers of Ohio is proposed in a constitutional amendment which the Civic League of Cleveland will attempt to have submitted to a vote in November.

Attention of the legislators in Ohio is called to the fact that in the larger counties, with their rapidly growing populations, there has been a rapid increase in the number of separate governmental units and taxing authorities.

Cities, villages and school districts have developed in great numbers about the rim of the larger cities until there is confusion of authority, absence of direct responsibility in administration and great waste of public funds, chiefly because of this lack of coordination in the conduct of public affairs, the league explains.

The amendment would furnish relief to four counties where expenses of government are rapidly increasing because of duplication in governmental units.

A similar amendment for city and county consolidation for the benefit of Milwaukee is being urged in Wisconsin.

The Short Ballot Organization also calls attention to the proposal of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency to substitute one local government for 22, to abolish county government as a separate entity, to absorb the outlying municipalities in the metropolis, to reduce the number of local offices to be voted upon by each Chicago voter to two, and to establish the council-manager plan with non-partisan elections. Under this plan, it is said that 19 county officers and sets of officers now selected in the obscurity of a ballot, the most complicated in the country, would disappear or be brought under the control either of an elective chief justice of a proposed metropolitan court, or of the city governing body.

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# HOUSE IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SENATE WAR ACTION

## HOUSE TO PASS WAR MEASURE BEFORE NIGHT

(Continued from page one)

Germany a reality within 24 hours or less. Speeches full of patriotism called upon members to hasten the passage of the state of war resolution.

The House went into committee of the whole on the resolution soon after convening, bringing up the measure for debate. Some pacifism developed but there was no question as to the ultimate outcome—a hearty support of President Wilson and passage of the war resolution.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee called up the war resolution at 10:15 and the members proceeded to consider it. "We are a great nation," said Representative Harrison, a Democratic leader on the committee. "We are great in its history and priceless heritage. I refuse to believe that we have degenerated in our national ideas, that we have forgotten the teachings of our fathers, and are not now willing to fight for those principles they so courageously defended and upheld in the early history of the country."

"We are going to war in defense of our fundamental rights and for preservation of the rights of humanity. The charge that we are going to war for profit in the interest of munitions makers is as despicable as it is un-American and it is unworthy of any American who loves his country better than he does the land of an insidious foe."

"If there be in this body or elsewhere citizens who object to the course we are embarking upon, I propose they address themselves to Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann-Hollweg, the Reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic kultur, the Zimmerman note."

"Let those citizens tell them we love the history and principles of our Government; how we have protested, pleaded and supplicated to a degree almost humiliating; how they have made promises only to break them; tell them that if their professions are to be considered anything more than scraps of paper they must at least stand for past acts and renew and live up to their solemn pledges."

"If they do this, we shall call off the dogs of war. If they do not, we will wage war to the limit of our resources, and the end will not come until German militarism, the greatest menace to the peace and happiness of mankind, is no longer a blot on civilization."

Chairman Flood stirred the House when he said: "War is being made upon our country and its people. Our ships are being sunk; our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, being foully murdered; our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas."

"Under such circumstances there is but one course for the Government to pursue, and that is to go to the defense of its people and honor of the Nation. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German Imperial Government to enter to this most colossal war."

"That Imperial Government has thrust war upon us. Time for argument has passed; time for heroic action is here; our people will rally to support their Government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should."

Representative Siegel said: "I come from a people that for thousands of years have been taught to love peace. I cannot shut my eyes or close my ears to the fact that though we cry peace, Germany answers by warring against us. Let us give notice to the world that in this Republic of ours at least, that we are all American citizens of rank, of quality, whether that citizenship be lately acquired or whether it be by birthright, and that in the defense of our flag and country, we recognize no distinction of wealth or position, but will be guided in our actions with one common thought of victory."

At the outset the House developed a temporary wrangle over the disposition of the time for debate. Representative Cooper, pacifist, and ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, argued against party control of the time. He opposed giving up any of the debate time allotted him, by virtue of his position, to Republican members in favor of the bill. When debate started Speaker Clark surrendered the chair to Representative Fitzgerald.

Representatives Cooper, Stanford of Wisconsin and Britton of Chicago, began the pacifist opposition to the bill during Mr. Flood's speech. They asked if the President, when seeking armed neutrality, had not stated he did not want war. "We are not going to defend an armed or any sort of neutrality," Mr. Flood retorted. "We are going to fight."

" Didn't Great Britain's mines sink the Evelyn?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Great Britain has not taken an American life during the war," said Mr. Flood. "The Evelyn was sunk by a German mine, in a German field, near the German coast."

When Mr. Cooper began for the pacifists, he indicated there may be more than a dozen speeches against the war measure. He said 34 men had asked him for time. Most of them, it was thought, opposed the bill.

Mr. Cooper presented a communication from Secretary Lansing, saying that no Americans had perished in the sinking of the *Sussex*.

"But the President said that several Americans went to the bottom of the English Channel when the *Sussex* sank," continued Mr. Cooper. "Is it not true that we have a summary of statement from the President of the United States?"

Mr. Cooper defended his position on the McElroy resolution. He de-

clared England had prevented her citizens from traveling the seas while the United States had let her women and children ride on any ships. "I have been called a pacifist," he said, "and with it is said I am opposed to protecting American lives. I voted for all the preparedness measures. This campaign of slander has no regard for truth whatever."

Mr. Cooper expressed himself as opposed to any war except in defense and then in defense of something worth defending. He doubted that the question of American right to travel on ships was a right over which the Nation should go to war. "Germany made no absolute submarine promises," Mr. Cooper said, of the German Ambassador who averted war months ago. "She made only a conditional promise—and the State Department knew it. When war comes we must all stand united," he went on in conclusion, "but I shall not vote to plunge this Nation into war."

Representative Harrison declared Cooper's speech would have been fitting for the Reichstag. Representative Britton, Illinois, offered an amendment to the state of war resolution to prevent the use of American military forces in Europe without orders from Congress. A near clash was precipitated when Mr. Britton declared that 75 per cent of the House did not want to vote for the resolution.

"Why not give their names?" Representative Harrison, Mississippi, shouted.

"They are on your side as well as mine," Mr. Britton called back.

"I challenge the statement," the Mississippian retorted, but Mr. Britton declined to yield further.

Representative Foss, Illinois, declared that the German boys of America will stand as loyally by the flag as any American. "We forgo our rights as a Government if we don't defend it—and our German-American citizens will do their part," he said.

"We have borne with Germany to the limit of our patience. All we want is our just rights on the seas. The time has come for us to strike."

In offering the Senate war resolution as a substitute for its own, the House Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States, and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility of the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports to the House, with the recommendation that it be passed."

"The conduct of the Imperial German Government toward this Government, its citizens and its interests has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations."

"In addition to this, the German Government is actually making war on the people and commerce of this country and leaves no course open to this Government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Only two members of the Foreign Affairs Committee voted against the report, Shackleford of Missouri, Democrat, and Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican.

Representative Britton of Illinois, Republican, gave notice during the day that he would oppose the resolution in the House, and would offer an amendment to prohibit the use of American troops abroad unless directed by Congress.

Representative London of New York, Socialist, is the only member who has flatly stated his intention to vote against the resolution.

Representative Shackleford issued a statement saying "It is no dishonor for an individual or for a Government to overlook injuries which it has received."

### Senate Passes Measure

#### State of War Action Taken — Six Members Oppose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—On a roll call vote 82 to 6, the Senate passed the war resolution at 11:15 o'clock Wednesday night. When the House of Representatives takes similar action, which it is expected to do before it adjourns today, the Congress will have formally recognized the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, and every effort will be made to bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

The vote in the upper branch ended 13 hours of continuous debate, during which about 25 speeches were delivered, the big majority of them revealing a singleness of purpose to stand behind the President in defending the Nation's rights against German aggressions upon neutrality, whatever the cost. The Senate stood practically united, the six dissenting votes being cast by pacifist senators who were classed by the President as "the little group of willful men" who filibustered against the policy of armed neutrality in the last Congress.

"The poor who are called to rot in the trenches," he declared dramatically, "have now no organized mouthpiece, they have no press, but some time they will be heard. I hope in an orderly and peaceful way before long, when we take this step, prices of necessities will multiply, and they will come to be taxed double again and again. The people will be heard; they will have their day."

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's statement that Germany had violated her submarine pledges, and continued:

"Her promise, so-called, was conditional upon England being brought to obedience of international law. Was it quite fair to lay before the country the statement that Germany made an unconditional promise and had deliberately violated it?"

"It was England—not Germany—who refused to obey the Declaration

of London, containing the most humane ideas of naval warfare which could be framed by the civilized world up to that time. Keep that in mind."

"If this is war upon mankind, is it not peculiar that the United States is the only nation of all neutrals which regards it necessary to declare war upon Germany?

"All have refused to join in a combination against Germany. Some may have a clearer view than we. This suspicion of a desire for war profits does not attach to them."

Senator La Follette said the United States has not the confidence of the other American republics because of the war policy of President Wilson by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee. In supporting the war resolution he declared the United States should seize the German merchant ships, now in American ports, and use them to replace ships Germany had sunk by submarines.

Before the vote was taken on the resolution, the Senate defeated a substitute resolution on a voice vote, a resolution introduced by Senator McCumber of North Dakota setting forth a declaration of neutral rights on the high seas, and intended to give the German Government one more chance to abandon its ruthlessness.

One of the final warnings to the German Government was given just before the Senate took its vote when it was explained to senators by Senator McCumber that even now, if Germany should revoke her unrestricted warfare decree there would be no war with the United States. The Senator's expression was taken as not indicating any weakening on the part of this Government, but it was received as showing clearly that the United States is steadily and irrevocably going to war in defense of the issue raised by the President and endorsed by the Senate.

"Will the supporters of this war bill have a vote on it before it goes into effect? Unless they do that, it will become us to speak of Germany. Submit this question to the people. By a vote of 10 to 1 they would register their declaration against war."

Reverting to the President's assertion that the German people were thrown into war without an opportunity to say anything about it, the Senator asked:

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# ARMY OF HALF A MILLION MAY BE EQUIPPED AND ARMED

## HOUSE PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR ARMY

Measures for Expenditure of More Than \$440,000,000 Disposed Of—Espionage Law to Be Considered by Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four big appropriation bills which failed in the Senate at the last session, were repassed by the House yesterday.

The bills called appropriations of more than \$440,000,000. They were:

Army, \$240,000,000; sundry civil, \$138,241,000; general deficiency, \$62,583,000, and military academy, \$1,349,000.

No changes were made in the form of any of the measures as they passed the House at the last session. Numerous emergency amendments will be added to them in the Senate, and the final bills will be drafted in conference in the interest of speed.

Many additional appropriation bills will have to be passed during the session, but the size or form of any of them will not be known until Congress has declared a state of war existing and the executive branch of the Government has submitted its plans for prosecuting hostilities. Tentative plans now being discussed are to pass a special deficiency bill similar to one carrying \$50,000,000 which was passed prior to the Spanish-American War, to be used in any emergency which may arise in the various departments.

Chairmen of all House committees only wait word from the President as to what he would have them do before taking action. Within a few days, it is expected, the Naval, Military, Ways and Means and Judiciary committees will begin considering war measures.

Representative Padgett, chairman of the Naval Committee, introduced a bill to permit the President to take over boats, including small craft, in case of war.

The Judiciary Committee will begin consideration in a few days of the espionage bill which failed at the last session.

The bill appropriating funds for the United States Military Academy precipitated the first debate on war issues in the extraordinary session in the House of Representatives. Appalled by the apparent nearness of war, members of the House, led by Representative Mann, took part in a mutual inquiry to discover what facilities the United States has for offering the 500,000 additional soldiers asked for in the message of the President and to decide whether they are sufficient. So ardent grew the speakers that Speaker Clark resigned his chair to participate in the debate, and during the discussion the War Department was appealed to by telephone for facts and figures on the situation. Secretary of War Baker will appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs, it was stated, and there, for the first time, he will outline the program of his department projected for the raising, equipping and training of the additional 500,000 men.

According to the department unofficial figures as reported upon the floor of the House, there are 2000 men on the detached list of officers who can train men. In addition to this, between 1000 and 2000 others are available from different branches of the service, while between 20,000 and 30,000 are now under special military training to be fitted for such positions. Members of the House declared that there also are men who have seen former service in the Army and a large number of officers on the reserve and retired lists who will help to get the 500,000 men into shape.

The query of Representative Mann, which started the debate, was made shortly after the Military Appropriation Bill had passed the House. The bill of appropriations for the military department of the Government was at first objected to by Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, who thought that the Senate, in view of the extraordinary emergency, might make use of the bill to hang on amendments of a war nature. This, he said, would be contrary to the traditional usage of the House and the laws of Congress, which provide that appropriation bills must originate in the House, although the Senate may amend them. Finally, however, this objection was withdrawn and the bill reported and passed by unanimous consent. Much of the money is immediately needed for Army affairs.

The Military Academy Bill followed the Military Appropriation Bill, and made the third money measure of the day, the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill having been passed earlier in the session. The Academy Bill was the

signal for a blaze of patriotic oratory, led by Mr. Mann of Illinois, who demanded to know what the Nation has now of officers sufficient to train 500,000 men. A difference of opinion immediately developed, even between members of the Military Affairs Committee, and members appealed to the War Department.

"We are apparently on the verge of raising an army, and nobody seems to know how it can be done," declared Representative Mann.

S. Hubert Dent of Alabama, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, who reported the bill, ended the argument, declaring that the discussion had been precipitated in advance of the proper occasion, and that the exact situation would be outlined to the Military Affairs Committee by the Secretary of War, and then reported upon. The House by that time was in the midst of a discussion of the war situation.

### Home Guard Pay

Governor and Other Officials to Consider Matter at Conference

Compensation for the members of the Home Guard is expected to be considered today at a meeting of the Governor, acting adjutant-general and military council scheduled for this afternoon. General Sweetser declared today that according to his interpretation of the Home Guard bill enacted by the Legislature, the commander-in-chief has the right to fix the pay of the Home Guardsmen. Doubt regarding the amount which should be paid to the provisional troops in comparison to what is paid to the National Guardsmen prompted Governor McCall to withhold his signature from the bill yesterday.

A large supply of clothing for the National Guard arrived from the Rock Island Arsenal and a consignment of cartridge belts from Philadelphia according to General Sweetser's statement today. The work of enrolling guardsmen has progressed so that all units are now recruited to peace strength and there are many men who have declared their intentions of enlisting so that the troops can be raised to war strength as soon as authority is granted by the War Department.

Criticism of the compromise "additional pay" bill which was drafted last night by the legislative Committee on Military Affairs and which will be reported in the House today, was brought to the attention of General Sweetser today. It is claimed that the bill does not materially assist the soldiers because of the fact that it stipulates that the sum of \$10 a month "shall be payable . . . immediately after termination of service."

Under such a condition the soldier would not have the benefit of the money when he needs it, nor would he be able to assign it to his dependents.

### Railroad Plans Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The railroads of the country have worked out with the quartermaster-general of the Army a plan whereby all the rail transportation facilities in the United States will be at the disposal of the Government, according to a statement made public by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and general chairman of the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association.

### Polish Army Offered

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Polish Falcons' Alliance of America at the closing session of a special convention here voted to raise an army of 100,000 men, to be known as the Kosciusko army, which will be offered to the War Department for service wherever and whenever needed. A telegram was sent to President Wilson informing him of their intention.

### CANADA GRATEFUL FOR UNITED STATES' ACTION

OTTAWA, Ont.—President Wilson's message is one of the most important contributions since Lincoln's time to the literature of freedom and democracy." Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared in a statement made here. "It is greatly inspiring to the free peoples of the world who are battling for the rights of civilization against the tyranny, autocracy and maniacal efforts of Prussia.

"The entrance of the largest democracy of the world into the arena completely extinguishes any fleeting hope of victory that Germany may have foolishly held."

"To the Canadian people the event is one of very considerable importance. It means that the people of the North American continent will fight shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, and from that we may naturally expect closer friendship and sympathies with all the benefits that will now there-

### GERMANS SEEK TO BRING ABOUT A NEGRO REVOLT

(Continued from page one)

nition by German agents when the time for the uprising comes.

In Birmingham Federal officials are reported as admitting that there is a German plot to foment a Negro revolt.

In South Carolina Federal agents admit knowledge of German activity on certain sections of the coast country. The Germans appear to have looked over the ground with the view of certain operations depending upon eventualities. It is denied that there is actual evidence that they have attempted to stir up the Negroes. The secret service is at every point in touch with the situation.

In Georgia there is a vague current of rumor that the stage is set for uprisings by German elements in the various large cities, and these elements would call upon the Negroes to assist them in rebellion, having promised them in return for their cooperation relief from present injustices and realization of the Negro dream of empire. However, this is mere rumor. Negro leaders all over the State scorn the intimation of sympathy with Germany, pledge themselves and their followers to loyalty to the United States, and declare that of all the German blunders an attempt to enlist the Negroes against their own countrymen would be the most stupid, as it would only recoil upon Germany in the shape of Negro regiments ready to fight for the United States in this war as they have in all wars of its history.

The success of such a wild scheme as a revolt among the Negroes may of course be dismissed at once as utterly impossible. However, the German idea appears not to be an over-thrown of present constituted authority so much as the creation of disturbances in various sections of the South with the view of embarrassing American military operations.

What Federal officials here are trying to get a grip upon is whether or not any Negro has been approached by German agents on the subject, whether the Negro press has been printing inspired comment on certain unfortunate phases of Negro life in the South with the idea of creating unrest in this critical time, and whether Negro leaders have been subjected in any way to German influence. No evidence of any such action has as yet been uncovered in Georgia, it is announced.

While the overwhelming majority of Negroes are intensely loyal to their National Government, there is a certain class which broods deeply over real or imagined wrongs of local government and which may be fertile ground for the sowing of the German seed. To this class the common belief that the Germans draw no color line appears strongly. They see in America conquered by the Germans a nation in which Negroes would have actual equal rights. They cherish the old dream of Negro empire in a part of the South. Other Negroes, while less embittered over present conditions, would be lukewarm in the war. These believe the war is a white man's war; and the white man should fight it out.

### "Plan of San Diego"

Proposed Seizure of Texas and Erection of "Black Republic"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., a staff correspondent of the New York Tribune tells, among other things, of what the Negroes who know of it, call the "plan of San Diego," a scheme hatched at San Diego between German agents on one side and Negroes and Mexican revolutionists on the other.

George Harris, editor of the New York News, a Negro daily published in Harlem, admitted that news of

San Diego plot had come to him. The Negro leaders concerned in it, he said, were not of the better class, but were malcontents and agitators.

The original meeting was held in San Diego about two years ago, Mr. Harris said. Detailed plans were drawn up for the seizure of Texas and the erection there of a "Black Republic" in case the revolt against the United States proved successful. "Agitators," he said, "have for some time been traveling through the South stirring up the Negroes against the white population. There is little doubt that a good many of them are in the pay of the Germans."

"The colored people generally do not believe that they have been fairly treated since the Wilson administration has been in the saddle. No one would be more loyal than the Negroes if they were treated fairly. Their disloyalty, if there is any, is not to the country or the flag, but to the Wilson administration."

The work of the German agents, sowing the seeds of disaffection among the Negroes, has not been confined to the South. It was discovered yesterday that men in the pay of the imperial German Government have been working for months in New York City to the same end.

### FOOD COMMISSION BILL IS INDORSED

In executive session today, the legislative Committee on Consolidation of Commissions voted to report to the Legislature a bill to provide for the appointment of an emergency commission as to food or other necessities of life. The bill empowers the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint such a commission whenever he may determine that an emergency exists. He is also empowered to terminate the existence of the food commission at any time.

It is provided that the commission shall ascertain the amount of food or other necessities within the Commonwealth; the amount of land and labor available for the production of food; the means of producing within or obtaining from without the Commonwealth food or other necessities as the situation demands; and facilities for the distribution of the same; and it shall at once report to the Governor and the council all information obtained with such recommendations to meet the emergency as it may deem necessary.

### ASK PROPER CONDUCT OF ALL FOREIGNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reassurances as to property and persons of all foreigners who conduct themselves "properly" were sent from the White House today in the form of a telegram to Mayor George N. Seger of Passaic, N. J., from Presidential Secretary Tumulty.

### SCHOOL TEST TO BE GIVEN

On April 17 pupils of the public schools of Norfolk County will be given a test that was given to the pupils of the schools of Norfolk County in 1879. Francis G. Wadsworth, agent of the State Board of Education, will be in charge. The object is to make a comparison of the work in the schools in 1879 and in 1917. The examination will be in arithmetic and English, including spelling, language and writing. The children are receiving no preliminary drill but are carrying on only their usual daily work.

### MELROSE CHAPTER VISITED

MELROSE, Mass.—Waverly R. A. Chapter was officially visited last night by Right Excellent Charles E. Prior, D. D. G. H. P., who was received with his suite by High Priest Frank L. Edson, after being announced by Deputy Grand Captain of the Host Willis I. Foss.

### Tailored Suits

In Sizes to 50 Bust Measure

The Meyer Jonasson garments for large women are unusually attractive and fashionable in design. Certain style touches and tasteful trimmings distinguish them from plain, commonplace types you see in the ordinary stores.

Coats for Large Women  
Gowns for Large Women  
Skirts for Large Women



NEW SUMMER PURS

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

### ATTACHE OF THE EMBASSY FROM RUSSIA SHOT

Count Michael Borzatovsky Is Wounded at Night While Guest at Baltimore Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Friends of Count Michael Borzatovsky, who is said to be a special representative of the Russian Government and who was shot at the Baltimore Country Club early today, declare that they regard the shooting as purely accidental. Mrs. C. Webster Wilson, who gave a dinner at the Country Club for M. Borzatovsky last night, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is no reason to suspect that the man was attacked. Mrs. Wilson and her daughter met M. Borzatovsky in Paris, France, three years ago. She says he planned to leave Baltimore this morning for New York, home-bound.

The Russians arrived in Washington on official business about a week ago and, having friends in this city, he came here and was quartered at the Country Club through E. Griswold Thelin, a friend. The shooting occurred sometime between midnight and dawn.

The police have been told the wound was inflicted from gun. They find it hard to reconcile the fact that the man said good-by to his friends at 11 o'clock Tuesday evening and that the shot was fired after 3 o'clock in the morning with the statement from club members. They were following clews which led them to believe he was the victim of a shot from a German spy.

Color is added to the latter theory by the fact that Count Borzatovsky is known to have come to America within the last two weeks; that his mission here was of the utmost delicacy and diplomatic importance, and that he was returning from a conference with the Russian Ambassador at Washington with an important message for the new government in his homeland. They believe that interests here inimical both to the Russian and to the United States governments regarded it as extremely dangerous for Count Borzatovsky to return to Russia.

### Suspects Are Held

Three Taken From Gerard Train Held in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oscar M. Pfug and Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig Devisen, who came out of Germany on former Ambassador Gerard's special train and were taken off the train at his request at the French border, were detained in their cabins by agents of the Department of Justice when they arrived here from Spain on the liner Alfonso XII. Their claims to American citizenship will be investigated at Ellis Island.

According to the cable dispatches at the time the three were taken from Gerard's train, not because they were objectionable to him, but because he was personally responsible for the members of his party, and as they were not members he did not want to assume responsibility for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Devisen were able to prove to the satisfaction of the French authorities, with the aid of the American Embassy at Paris, that they were entitled to protection as American

citizens and were allowed to proceed on their way to Spain.

Pfug also was later similarly released. It was brought out that he had been taken on provisionally as a clerk at the American Embassy, and that his name had not been printed in the diplomatic or consular lists. His father, Max Pfug, lives in Florida.

### Alleged Incendiary Taken

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Deputy State Marshal James Anderson yesterday arrested Attilio A. Nardino, charged with attempting to set fire to the New England Westinghouse plant in Chicopee, where rifles are being made for the Russian Government.

### Poisoning of Water Charged

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Under suspicion of having attempted to poison the city's water supply, L. Sesky, an Austrian, was held without bail last night. He was caught at the East Park Reservoir after having been seen by Mrs. Anna Powers to throw a package, supposed to contain chemicals, into the reservoir.

### Shot Fired Disturbs Guards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A sergeant of the Second Regiment, National Guard, reported at headquarters Wednesday that the routine of patrol was disturbed early in the morning when some one fired a shot at a guard at a bridge near Springfield.

### Flag Desecrator Punished

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Arthur W. Peebles, aged 19, and Thomas O'Dell, aged 21, are in jail here charged with desecrating the United States flag. It is alleged that Peebles and O'Dell and a third man, who is being sought by the police, tore a flag from its standard and trampled it under foot.

### Defamed the President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter Goldammer, a German reservist, was fined \$25 with an alternative of spending 60 days in jail, by Police Judge Muldowney, charged with defaming the President. The charge of cursing the President was made by Davis E. Hake, chief machinist's mate in the Navy. "What do you mean?" inquired the court, "by defaming the man who is head of the country that is putting bread in your mouth? If you have no more respect for the President than you have shown, go back to Germany."

### George Born Held a Spy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The case of George Born, under arrest here, is described by Federal authorities as a typical instance of a German spy working in England under the cloak of fraudulently obtaining a passport from the United States consul at Hull, Eng. He is held in default of \$5000 bail.

### Suspect Fired Upon

## RUSSIA GREETS UNITED STATES' WAR SUPPORT

**President Wilson's Message Makes Profound Impression—British Press Calls Act of America Great Victory**

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—President Wilson's speech has created an immense impression in Petrograd, and the meaning of American intervention in the war has been explained to large crowds of troops and civilians at Tauris Palace. References to Russia in President Wilson's speech were particularly welcomed.

In a statement to Russian press representatives, Sir George Buchanan reviewed the Anglo-Russian relations and explained why Great Britain welcomed the formation of a democratic Government in Russia. He indicated that the Allies would soon begin a general offensive and said that Russians must prepare immediately to meet the counterstroke which the Germans were to attempt against them.

Russian democracy, however, would teach the Germans a sharp lesson. Incidentally Sir George confirmed the impression that he had repeatedly given personal advice to the former Tsar to meet the demands of the people for a constitutional Government, even so late as the end of December last.

### European Opinions

**Further Comments on Policy Adopted by President Wilson**

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Comments in the European press on President Wilson's address to Congress are as follows:

**Manchester Guardian (Manchester)**

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the entry of the United States, says the magnificent speech of President Wilson yesterday is our greatest victory since the war began, and we are unreservedly proud and thankful that it should have been made.

This paper refers to the two sets of reasons actuating President Wilson, the first being Germany's conduct of submarine warfare. The President's act is a certificate that Germany is the enemy and the Allies the protectors of the freedom of the seas. This is much, the Manchester Guardian thinks, especially in view of our old differences with America on the law of the sea.

It then quotes the President that America's object is to vindicate peace and justice in the life of the world against selfish autocratic power, etc.

The German people, with whom America has no other quarrel, the Manchester Guardian says, are here branded with the stigma of being unfree, and politically backward. They think they are fighting for their liberties; they are in fact fighting for their chains. What incompetence on the part of their rulers it is that has brought the most concealed people on earth to this pass when even Russia, so long despised by them, can pity them as slaves! The Manchester Guardian adds that it is impossible to exaggerate the difference that has been made by the establishment of free Russia. It has made this war quite unequivocal one between those who love freedom and those who do not. It has made Germany what Mr. Wilson calls her, the natural foe to liberty.

At the same time it has opened up for the German people a way of escape. If they stand by the masters whose gross incompetence now revealed they will suffer the penalties of slavery. If they achieve their own freedom they will also win a place for their country among the great nations of the world.

In conclusion, the Manchester Guardian dwells on the vital importance of America helping to clear the seas of German submarines. We shall win, it says, for the good of the people and win soon. "What a load to have taken off one's heart, and what a splendid prospect opens up of the future political cooperation between us for the freedom of the people!"

**Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)**

President Wilson has previously frequently asserted that it was his highest duty to refrain from participation in the war unless under the utmost emergency.

Therefore, his speech contradicts his theories—because America is not fighting for American lives and interests.

Can President Wilson give a reasonable answer to the question of why he surrendered to England's prohibition of American trade? He is unable to. Therefore, this war is without reasonable cause.

History will condemn this deed of a stubborn fanatic in worse degree than the Italian or the Rumanian breach. President Wilson's assertion that the war is not against the German people, but the German Government, will not lessen German anger, because it is untrue and dishonest, and President Wilson knows it.

History records no war like this, of a whole people fighting for their existence in a war created by the hatred and grudge of the whole world.

**Vomisch Zeitung (Berlin)**

Those who formerly doubted President Wilson's bold talk know better now. His efforts to disassociate the

German Government from the German people are perfidious.

His statement that the Kaiser started the war for dynastic reasons, apparently was made at England's command.

**Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin)**

We trust the American people will discern President Wilson's error and that this unjust quarrel between America and Germany will be settled before all others.

### French Opinions

**Tributes to President Wilson for Message to Congress**

**PARIS, France (Thursday)—**Talking with the American correspondents during the day concerning President Wilson's address, Jules Cambon said:

"There can be no doubt of the emotions with which the French people read the message. It makes a profound impression even among those not swayed by the passion of war. It is a veritable accusation against Germany. We in France have applied ourselves to establishing Germany's responsibility for the origin of this war, and how it sought to avoid every effort to prevent war. The German Government put aside the arbitration proposed by the Imperial Tsar of Russia and the endeavors of England and France. The President's interest is not to determine the origin of the war. It is in the manner in which it is conducted. He convicts the Germans for their profound inhumanity, which is the base of the German character."

"President Wilson draws a distinction between the German people and those who govern them. We have a proverb that a people always has a government which it merits. The United States has the Government it merits. We see the result. The American Government has been created by the efforts of Americans. They fought for their ideas of government in the War of Independence and in the Civil War. The Germans submit to autocracy."

"Still, I think it important that President Wilson has assured the German people that the war is not against them. He words will cause profound perturbation among the rulers of Germany. It is a veritable punishment as the maintenance of the armies in the field.

He felt any sacrifice that was required would be made if only the facts were put before the country clearly and frankly. If victory was to be complete it must not only be victory by attrition but military and naval victory as well. The military service review of the exceptions bill was then read for the third time without opposition.

M. Cambon thought the message would have a repercussion throughout the world.

"The President's message is a great battle won from Germany," said he. "I am convinced it will shorten the war considerably. President Wilson's word is that of a good pacifist, because what he does will shorten the war and bring the United States into the peace settlement, in which his ideas concerning the prevention of war in the future will have an opportunity for consideration. I doubt whether war can altogether be prevented, but it can certainly be made rarer and more difficult."

"It is a red letter day for us," was M. Ribot's comment on President Wilson's speech. In conversation with his friends, the Premier expressed the deep joy felt by everybody in France over the entry into the conflict of the great American democracy.

Later M. Ribot added:

"President Wilson has distinguished between the people of Germany and their Government."

When asked if France expected American troops, he replied:

"We shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tricolor."

In the Figaro, Alfred Capus says:

"This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world realizes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a powerful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States of America to have embodied a universal sentiment, and forsaking the role of spectator, to have entered the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continental menace which a nation, grown monstrous, had imposed upon them. President Wilson will share the honor with his country and will leave his name inscribed on this magnificent page of history."

In the Socialist newspaper, L'Humanité, M. Bracke, deputy for the Seine, writes:

"The message has been read by President Wilson and a decision is now certain by the American Congress which will give the final touches to bring out the true character of the world war."

The Gaulois says: "President Wilson has not failed to meet our expectations. He has proposed to Congress a declaration of war against Germany. Such is the essential fact but there is something more than that in the message. There is elevation in thought; there are vigor in the arguments and nobleness in the sentiment. There is the severity of an implacable judgment and a profound accent of indignation humanity which gives to the presidential message a moral weight of incomparable power. This is at once an act and a gesture of magnificence."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humber writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the ranks of the nations not only for today, but for a time after the war until she has completed the expiation of her crimes. It seals her doom and assures her inevitable punishment from the enormous increase in force which our new ally brings up."

"President Wilson's message," says the Matin, "is a logical sequence of the attitude he has maintained firmly for more than two years. It will cause a profound sensation in the world."

"America enters the struggle not in order to satisfy territorial appetite, but to defend the rights of humanity," says the Petit Parisien. "Her recognized and positive disinterestedness accentuates and makes clear the character of the war which all the democracies hope for associated are making upon imperialism and despotism."

Therefore records no war like this, of a whole people fighting for their existence in a war created by the hatred and grudge of the whole world.

**Vomisch Zeitung (Berlin)**

Those who formerly doubted President Wilson's bold talk know better now. His efforts to disassociate the



Map of the frontier region between Mesopotamia and Persia shows Khanikin, where the British troops marching from Bagdad have linked up with a Russian column from Kermanshah.

## PARLIAMENTARY POWER DEBATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

required for the army, and it would be absolutely essential to include some such provision as those contained in this bill in such other measures.

Unless they secured men he saw the possibility of an ever increasing deficiency in the numbers required to maintain their armies. He did not count himself among those who advocated immediate very drastic and perhaps unthought-of measures, for he saw the absolute necessity of weighing carefully in the balance those industries which were almost as necessary as the maintenance of the armies in the field.

He felt any sacrifice that was required would be made if only the facts were put before the country clearly and frankly. If victory was to be complete it must not only be victory by attrition but military and naval victory as well. The military service review of the exceptions bill was then read for the third time without opposition.

General Maurice expressed the belief that St. Quentin was not part of the Hindenburg line.

"Its capture," he said, "won't mean the German defense line is broken.

Cambrai is behind the line.

"A final stand of the Germans may be expected soon."

## BRITISH FORCES JOIN RUSSIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(Continued from page one)

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British and Russian troops in Mesopotamia have effected a junction and Persia has been cleared of all Turkish forces, Gen. F. B. Maurice announced today.

The British and Russians came in contact at Khanikin.

General Maurice expressed the belief that St. Quentin was not part of the Hindenburg line.

"Its capture," he said, "won't mean the German defense line is broken.

Cambrai is behind the line.

"A final stand of the Germans may be expected soon."

## AMBASSADOR SHARP VIEWS RETREAT AREA

(Continued from page one)

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Ambassador Sharp, in his visit to the French front, was accompanied by Capt. Carl Boyd, the military attaché.

They traveled in army automobiles, covering about 200 miles and inspecting some 20 villages in the zone devastated by the Germans in their retreat. The Ambassador and the attaché were greatly impressed by the damage that had been wrought.

Having visited early in the war the ground of the battle of the Marne, and later, various destroyed cities, the Ambassador was in a position to make a comparison. He described the recent destruction as greater than that in the north in the earlier days.

He found bridges, waterways, canals and everything that could possibly be used in the way of military defense destroyed, and in some cases there was plenty of evidence that the ravages were not entirely due to military necessities, but to clear wantonness. Houses had been leveled and thousands of fruit trees had been cut down by our fliers.

The ambassador saw great areas razed. In some places only detached walls remained of what formerly were prosperous villages.

## UNITED IMPROVEMENT

The United Improvement Association dined at the Quincy House last night. Robert M. Washburn of Worcester spoke on the Public Service Commission and public service corporations and expressed himself as strongly opposed to consolidating the Public Service Commission with any other commission. Until the Boston Elevated reforms its internal finances, he said, it deserves no relief from the public.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**

Owing to the war situation, the Junior prom at Simmons College has been canceled. A basketball song rally will be held today in preparation for the dinner Saturday night.

A medal for accuracy in copying and one for accuracy in transcribing are being offered by two instructors at the college. The class of 1918 has voted to have gold silk tassels on their senior caps, signifying that they are candidates for a degree.

**CULTIVATION OF LANDS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Rapid progress has been made in connection with the cultivation of Ministry lands by the Lands Department of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. Upon one estate 800 acres are now being plowed up by motor tractors working day and night, the greater part of the land being laid down to oats.

Seventy-five per cent of the 6,000 acres is growing oats, potatoes, and so on. At several factories it has been arranged for the factory hands to grow vegetables for the canteens, and at all factories where it is possible without hindrance to munition work the land is being utilized for growing food.

**RADCLIFFE COLLEGE**

Juniors defeated the seniors in the final championship basketball game at Radcliffe College yesterday, leaving the title winning game to be played between the Juniors and Freshmen next week. Outdoor sports will begin and the swimming pool will be opened April 9. An athletic meet will be held the evening of April 11.

**BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB**

The Business Women's Club met last night when Frank Yeigh of Toronto gave an illustrated travelogue on Canada, its history, resources, scenery and future. The audience was taken from Quebec in the East to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast, covering the central and western provinces and the Rocky Mountain region of the Yellowhead Pass.

**AMUSEMENTS**

SYMPHONY HALL, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15, AT 2:30.

MISCHA ELMAN

Violinist

Last Appearance This Season

Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

and Sir Douglas was attacking this when the last report was sent out. Should this wood be taken the important railway junction of Maroing on the line from Cambrai to St. Quentin, would be in danger, as indeed would be Cambrai itself, as that city is only four miles from Maroing.

It is in the region of St. Quentin, however, that the greatest interest lies. Yesterday the chief advance here was made by the British toward the north. Today comes the news of a corresponding advance by the French toward the south. Pushing down from the heights south of Urville, the French have entered the village of that name, whilst at the same time pushing eastward from Bapaume, they have occupied the village of Moy upon the Oise, thus cutting the railway from La Fère to Guise and ultimately to the German border. These captures have caused the further extension of the encircling movement round St. Quentin, and made the holding of that town a still more difficult matter.

On the eastern front there has been some apparently severe fighting in the Volhynia. Here the Germans have been successful in forcing the passage of the Stokhod River, with apparently considerable loss to the defenders.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday), via wireless to Sayville)—The German official communication issued yesterday reads:

**Caucasus front:** Our detachments are continuing their pursuit of the Turks in the direction of Khanikin.

In the western area of the Black Sea, our torpedo boats sank two Turkish schooners laden with grain.

German troops have forced a crossing at the Stokhod River, in Volhynia, after pressing back the Russians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday reads:

**Principe Leopold's front:** Between Boscomalo, on the Carso, Italian troops occupied advanced enemy posts. Most of the garrison of 30 were killed, six being taken prisoner.

**CHARLESBANK HOMES**

More than 10

## SIXTH REGIMENT BEING MUSTERED INTO U.S. SERVICE

National Guard Organizations Not Yet Called Out Prepare for Speedy Mobilization When the Order Is Received

Mustered into the Federal service of the men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., begins today. All line units of the Second and Ninth Regiments are now in active service. The call to arms is still expected at any time by the National Guard organizations in Massachusetts not yet mobilized.

These are the Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, the First Squadron Cavalry, First Regiment Field Artillery, signal battalion, two hospital and ambulance companies and the First Corps of Cadets, which is being transformed into a regiment of engineers. Plans for mobilization in record time have been made by the officers of each of these organizations.

Orders from the War Department calling for the establishment of a new heavy field artillery battery of 4.7-inch howitzers were received by Col. John H. Sherburne, commander of the First Field Artillery, Wednesday night. The following official notification was issued by Colonel Sherburne through Capt. Edward B. Richardson of Battery A:

"A new battery is to be formed in Boston with a nucleus of officers and noncommissioned officers in Battery A. It will be located at the Commonwealth Armory. The equipment of ordnance, guns and so forth will be that now in possession of Battery C of Lawrence."

"That battery is to be equipped with 4.7-inch guns. Two additional batteries will be raised in the State of these howitzers to form a battery of 4.7-inch guns."

The new battery of Boston is to be known as Battery C of the First Massachusetts Field Artillery, National Guard."

Officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard are busy today inspecting sites in the vicinity of Springfield for a mobilization camp for the immediate training of 100,000 volunteers. This camp will be used as a training ground for recruits to the Army from any of the New England states. The camp will probably be divided into four divisions. A vacant area in East Springfield will be recommended for one of these divisions. Possible sites for the other divisions are being inspected today in Westfield, Longmeadow and East Longmeadow, all within 10 miles of Springfield. The general locality of Springfield has been chosen for the site for this camp because of the city's central location, its good railroad connections with all parts of New England and the good water-supply.

### Saloons Are Warned

Licensing Board Proposes Utmost Care in Selling to Soldiers or Sailors

What amounts to an order "that the utmost care be used during the present crisis in selling intoxicating liquor or intoxicating beverages to soldiers or sailors in uniform" has been issued in the form of a circular to holders of liquor licenses by the Boston Licensing Board. The licensees are reminded in the circular that a large number of soldiers and sailors are less than 21 years of age, and that sales to such minors are a violation of one of the conditions of the license. Conviction on this charge means the suspension or revocation of a license. The circular is as follows:

To holders of liquor licenses: The Licensing Board for the City of Boston calls the attention of licensees to the fact that a large number of soldiers and sailors are between the ages of 18 and 21, and are therefore minors—that a sale to a minor is a violation of one of the conditions of the license and that a conviction of a sale to a minor means the suspension or revocation of your license.

The board therefore suggests that the utmost care be used during the present crisis in selling intoxicating liquor or intoxicating beverages to soldiers or sailors in uniform.

FLETCHER RANNEY,  
JOSIAH S. DEAN,  
WILLIAM M. PREST,  
Licensing Board for the City of Boston.

### Boston Common Rally

Mayor Curley Predicts German Revolt Within 60 Days

A revolution in Germany within 60 days was predicted by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, at an open air patriotic mass meeting on Boston Common Wednesday night that was attended by 5000 persons. Mayor Curley said that Siberia was the right place for the Kaiser. Other speakers urged enlistment in the several branches of the Federal service. Motion pictures of life in the Army and Navy were shown before the meeting began and between the speeches.

A salute to the flag led by a delegation of Boy Scouts opened the rally, and there was singing of patriotic songs by the band before the meeting was over. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., predicted that at least 2,000,000 men will have to be recruited in the United States before the war is over.

Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience as officers of different branches of the service urged immediate enlistment. While the crowd was applauding the speaker, the stereopicture flashed on the screen: Trans-

late your enthusiasm into action tomorrow, and then we may consider this meeting a success."

### Extra Pay for Guardsmen

Compromise Bills Expected to Be Reported in Massachusetts Legislature

Two bills providing for extra state pay to Massachusetts National Guardsmen and payment to their dependents when they are in the Federal service, are expected to be reported to the Committee on Military Affairs, Governor McCall and Mayor Curley of Boston, each of whom submitted bills to the Legislature providing for additional pay to the guardsmen and aid for their dependents, held a conference yesterday, at which they decided upon compromise bills.

The extra-pay bill, as now prepared, provides that each noncommissioned officer, soldier and sailor, who has been mustered into the Federal service, shall receive a sum of \$10 in addition to the \$15 now paid by the Federal Government. The other bill stipulates that dependents of guardsmen who have been called into the Federal service may receive amounts not exceeding \$40 per month.

Dependents will be taken care of by the municipalities in which they live, but the cities and towns will be reimbursed by the State. The State remuneration for the soldiers will be paid from the State Treasury. Senator Jackson of Lynn introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday providing for the protection of public property in case of war or other emergency. The rules were suspended and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration.

The bill provides that county commissioners, mayors of cities and selectmen of towns, or boards, commissions or officials of the Commonwealth whenever property under their respective charge or control or within the limits of their jurisdiction is endangered by reason of war or other emergency, may, with the approval of the Governor, employ special officers to protect such property, and with like approval may fix the compensation to be paid to the officers. The appointments would be temporary and not subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

The officers would have the same powers as constables except that of serving civil processes. For the purpose of meeting the expense incurred in putting the provisions of the bill in operation, counties, cities and towns would be allowed to borrow money on notes or other evidence of indebtedness payable within one year.

### Plans for Recruiting

Captain Rush and Lieutenant Keller Confer at Navy Yard

Plans for an extensive recruiting campaign to enlist men for the Navy and Marine Corps were discussed this morning at the Navy Yard at a conference between Lieut. C. S. Keller of the naval recruiting station and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard. The patriotic mass meeting on the Common last evening aided recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps to a considerable extent, due in part to the motion pictures depicting life in these branches of the service.

The Naval Recruiting Station accepted a total of 25 men yesterday and had received four more before 9 o'clock this morning, which is regarded as an unusually good showing. Col. Frank B. McCoy at Army headquarters was greatly pleased this morning at the offer of Dr. C. R. Carroll of Ashland Street, Roslindale, to do any dental work necessary to enable recruits from Roslindale to qualify for the Army. Poor teeth is one of the main reasons for rejecting applicants now.

The Marine Corps recruiting Station is having one of the best days of the month today as far as enlisting men is concerned. Five men out of 17 applicants were accepted yesterday. Officers at the recruiting station said today that they could virtually guarantee immediate active service to all recruits.

Need for 4000 additional men exists now for urgent duty. A. E. Wendell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was at Marine Corps headquarters this morning to talk over the work being done by undergraduate students at Tech. He said that Tech men were hard at work this morning digging trenches, building pontoon bridges and doing other engineering feats in training for service with the Government.

Training grounds for the Naval Reserve which now has an enrollment of nearly 1500 men will probably be secured in the vicinity of Hull. Only 20 submarine chasers are now available for training men in the reserve, and some place is needed where those who are waiting their turn at the boats can receive other training of naval value. A training station already has been established at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, but it is expected that another training station will be put in operation near Boston.

Twenty more men were enrolled in the Naval Reserve this morning. Of the approximately 1500 men now enrolled 300 are radio or communication experts and the other 1200 are available for any sort of power boat work. The call to mobilize the Naval Reserve is expected soon.

Officers and men at the Navy Yard are being restricted as to shore liberty. No officer or man is allowed shore liberty unless he leaves a telephone number where he may be reached in case the call to mobilize comes. The torpedo boat destroyer *Peterson* is ready to leave for active duty on five minutes notice, according to her officers.

Officers at the Navy Yard expressed themselves this morning as pleased with the way recruits for the several branches of the service have been coming in. Men 22 years of age and older are wanted just now, especially

mechanics, plumbers, electricians and radio operators. Former service men are desired particularly. Ten vacancies for men between 18 and 20 exist in the Naval Militia Marines under Capt. George H. Manks.

### Telephone Workers Plan

Employees of the New England Telephone Company have been advised by Philip L. Spaulding, president of the company, to consult with their superiors before enlisting, in order that "we may all do our full duty in the best way possible." Salaries of employees of the company who have enlisted for military service are assured them for the present. The notice is in part as follows:

"We have already made arrangements to form two Signal Reserve Corps companies to serve in our Army; we are making arrangements for similar corps to serve in our Navy; the salaries of those assigned to both of these corps will be assured for the present. We have also made arrangements to relieve promptly such employees as have already enlisted for military service, or are otherwise under oath to present themselves for active duty immediately upon call, and to assure them of their salaries for the present. Technically skilled telephone people will be required by our Government from time to time, and we are making arrangements for them to render patriotic service in this way. There are others in the company's employ whose patriotic services are absolutely essential to engineering, building and operating the general wire communications of the country, which are vital to our military authorities, to the effective mobilization of our country's industries in preparation for war and to the general conduct of war. Then there are still others of us who may best serve our country through its general military service."

### Ninth to Have Relief Fund

Sixteen former members of the Ninth Regiment have started a relief fund with \$3525 for dependents of men now in the regiment. The Massachusetts Department of the Navy League of the United States is expecting a call to raise its share of a relief fund of \$10,000,000. Boston lawyers of nine different races have organized to present to the people of their respective races in their own language the various phases of military preparedness. The attitude of the wool men of Boston was stated by W. E. Jones, president of their association, as: "Whether it's money, wool or men the country needs, we're ready to meet the need." Tufts College seniors who answer the call to the colors will be given their degrees without completing their college course.

### Employees Hold Positions

Any employee of the Boston Athletic Association who enlists in the Army or Navy will receive upon his honorable discharge either his former position or one as good. Members of the association in active service with Federal or State troops will be granted leaves of absence without payment of dues.

### Colors to Be Displayed

Twelve thousand small bows of red, white and blue ribbon mounted on pins suitable for wearing on coat lapel or shirtwaist have been distributed to men and women employees of the Elevated and are now being worn. Stenographers at the Milk Street offices of the company are still busy making more of these patriotic emblems. The 12,000 bows already distributed have been tied by stenographers of the company who have been doing this work to the exclusion of everything except the most pressing company business. Officials of the company intend to provide enough of the bows so that every employee of the system from president to car greaser may wear a bow and see every member of his family similarly decorated.

### Guardsmen at Watertown

One hundred guardsmen from Company B, Ninth Regiment, are on duty at the Watertown Arsenal today, in addition to Company E and the soldiers of the Regular Army who have been doing guard duty there previously. This reenforcement in the number of soldiers protecting the arsenal was asked for by Col. Tracy C. Dickson. Workmen this morning were engaged in constructing a mess tent and a cooking shack at the lower end of the arsenal grounds. All sleeping tents are provided with floors and stoves. Shower baths, reading rooms and other comforts are being installed for the soldiers.

### War Message Approved

Resolutions approving the President's war message, denouncing so-called pacifists and congratulating Senator Lodge, were adopted Wednesday night by Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The work of the Committee on Public Safety was outlined to the members of the Women's City Club Wednesday night by James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee. Mr. Storrow told of the red tape the committee has had to unwind and explained in some detail what has been done to equip Massachusetts troops and prepare the State for any emergencies that may arise.

### Belgian Minister Leaves

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian Minister, E. Haventhil, has bade farewell to President Wilson and will leave in a few weeks for the temporary seat of the Belgian Government at Havre, France, to report on conditions in the United States. He has been here continuously since 1911. His successor, Baron de Carlier de Macheinne, former Belgian Minister at Pekin, is now on his way here from San Francisco.

## BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Belgian relief steamer *Feinstein* has been sunk in the North Sea near Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here today by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is believed she struck a mine.

Word has been received here of the safe arrival of the armed American steamers Finland and St. Paul in English ports, with large cargoes. The St. Paul had 61 passengers, four of them Americans. The liner Cedric has also reached a British port.

The American freighter Zealandia has been "wrecked," according to a message from Liverpool. All hands, including 25 Americans, were saved. A cablegram received by the Oriental Navigation Company, owners of the Aztec, said that of the guard crew all reported except Epolucci, who is said to be the first American bluejacket lost in the war. Among those saved were First Mate Ingold Anderson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Third Mate E. J. O'Brien of Passaic, N. J.; Boatswain Ernest Olsen of West Lynn, Mass., and the wireless operator, Watson Sidney of New York. The "third engineer" survived, but owing to a difference between methods of classifying officers, it is uncertain whether the man meant was Henry Larkin of West Lynn, Mass., or Herbert Collins of Wilmington, Del.

A Wilmington (Del.) message says a cablegram from Herbert Collins of this city, engineer of the Aztec, was received from Brést by his brother, Warner Collins, here, telling of his safety.

### British Shipping Losses

Statement Gives Figures on Traffic and From British Ports

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The sixth weekly statement of British shipping losses gives the following figures for the week ending 3 p. m. April 1:

Merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft 2281, departures 2399.

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1600 tons gross or over, 18; under 1600 tons gross, 12.

Fishing vessels sunk, 6. Unsuccessful attacks by submarines, 17.

Included in the 18 vessels over 1600 tons gross sunk by submarines are two for the week ending March 25 and the six fishing vessels sunk in the week ending March 25.

The 17 unsuccessful attacks include one for the week ending March 18.

Italian Shipping Report

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following is the Italian statement of shipping of all nationalities during the week ending April 1. A total of 452 vessels of a total tonnage of 386,555 arrived at Italian ports and 458 vessels of 598,803 tons departed. Only one sailing vessel of under 500 tons and five under 100 tons were sunk.

Protest in Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday, via London)—The Tidens Tegn, commenting on attacks made by German sailors on the Norwegian press, says:

"These gentlemen declare they have no wish to prevent freedom of speech in Norway, but that Norwegians must understand Germany's position and must not condemn or rebuke the Germans for their method. It is necessary for the Norwegian fleet to sail if Norway is not to starve."

They have no wish to prevent freedom of speech in Norway, but that Norwegians must understand Germany's position and must not condemn or rebuke the Germans for their method. It is necessary for the Norwegian fleet to sail if Norway is not to starve.

Even small neutral states have claims to the right to live, and ships are necessary for the very existence of Norway. Germany cannot expect good from the press in Norway when peaceful seamen are daily shot down helplessly. Since the outbreak of the war 420 Norwegian ships, one-quarter of the entire Norwegian tonnage, have been destroyed, and 325 Norwegian men and women killed and 100 more are missing. But Norway must not complain!"

Norwegian Ship Torpedoed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A cablegram reporting that the Norwegian steamer *Farmand* has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, apparently in the Bay of Biscay, while en route from Havre for Lisbon, Portugal, was received here by the steamer's agents from their representatives in Bergen, Norway. The *Farmand* was owned in Norway and carried a crew of 18, whose nationality is unknown. She left New Orleans Jan. 17 for Havre and left that port for Lisbon March 15.

cool weather they can be drawn up around the neck. The cowl shaped cape and collarette are the favorite forms.

Light furs predominate—squirrel, fox, chinchilla, ermine, kolinsky and moleskin.

FOX, \$25 to \$85

Red, white, blue, rose, taupe and cross fox scars.

KOLINSKY, \$75 to \$125

Stoles and capes.

ERMINNE, \$37.50 to \$125

Winter ermine (white) and summer ermine (streaked with brown, summer ermine in the thing in Paris). Collarette and cowl cape shapes of plain ermine combined with chinchilla and Hudson seal.

LAMB, \$5.00 to \$18.50

Scars, capes and stoles.

COONEY, RABBIT, \$7.50 to \$15

(Trimmed with ermine tails.) Collarette shapes. These can hardly be told from ermine except by an expert.

HUDSON SEAL, \$25 to \$125

Dyed muskrat, collarettes and stoles.

MOLESKIN, \$25 to \$125

Capes and collarettes, plain combined with ermine.

SQUIRREL, \$18.50 to \$62.50

Natural squirrel,

## BOULEVARD AT NO COST TO THE CITY PREDICTED

Boston Planning Board Says Proposed Western Highway Can Be Built Under Such Conditions as to Give Good Return

That the proposed western highway, extending from Winthrop Square or Summer Street into the Back Bay district, near Copley Square, could be built and not cost the city of Boston any money, or a negligible amount at least, is asserted by the Boston City Planning Board, in a supplemental report to Mayor Curley, and which the Mayor is now examining.

Instead of costing the city \$20,000, Chairman Ralph Adams Cram of the Planning Board, declares this proposed development of the westerly and southerly end of the downtown district would be made at no expense, if the highway were constructed under either of two proposed plans or but \$4,250,000 if constructed under the least favorable condition.

The City Planning Board has worked out the details of the construction of a great highway of commerce with great care. It is planned that the thoroughfare should relieve Washington Street, Tremont and Boylston of more than half of the traffic to the Back Bay district, as the proposed westerly highway would run from Summer Street, close to the South Station district straightaway to the Stuart Street proposed extension and thence to Copley Square. In this way communication would be made almost on a straight line from Dewey Square and the South Terminal Station to the Back Bay.

In part, Chairman Cram's supplemental report to Mayor Curley follows:

"If the plan is carried out completely, including the taking of remnants, and of certain additional areas under excess condemnation, the total cost is shown to be \$19,564,625; while from betterments, direct and indirect, and from the sale of lands, the returns will be \$23,546,108, leaving a balance to the credit of the city of \$3,981,483, to cover interest on land investments, brokerage, carrying charges, and other expenses."

"In other words, this plan, if carried out in its entirety, should result in the obtaining by the city of a great and much needed public improvement without the ultimate expenditure of any money whatever."

"If land for streets is taken, together with remnants of lots, it appears that the total cost will be \$1,512,500, while the returns from betterments, direct and indirect, will be \$15,123,068, showing a net cost to the city of \$389,432."

"If land for the streets only is taken, without remnants, the cost to the city is shown to be \$12,324,561, while the possible returns from betterments, direct and indirect, will be \$8,094,588, showing a net cost to the city of \$4,229,973."

"The last proposition is obviously an uneconomic one, both in cash returns and in the returns from the development of property fronting on the improvement. The second proposal, while it indicates a possibility of obtaining a most important street at an insignificant cost, has the defect of leaving a large number of irregular, and in some cases inadequate, remnants which would not offer themselves for proper development."

"The complete scheme as a whole, not only provides for a great improvement at no cost whatever to the city, but it also leaves the front property in such condition that it is thoroughly adapted to improvements which, in view of the need and function of the street, would be sure to follow."

## ADMINISTRATORS OF SCHOOLS PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the conference of Massachusetts School Administrators, formerly known as the Harvard Conference, and the annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, will be held jointly this year, from June 29 to July 3, inclusive, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

The program will open with an address on school administration by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith. Other speakers at the convention will be P. W. Horne, superintendent of schools at Houston, Tex., who will conduct a round-table discussion, and Milo B. Hellgas, Commissioner of Education for Vermont, who will speak on the use of standard measures and scales in education and their value in determining the efficiency of schools. It is hoped to make July 1 educational Sunday, with a big, patriotic meeting in Tremont Temple in the afternoon and educators as speakers at the regular services in the churches.

The junior high school is scheduled for consideration on Monday with Thomas A. Briggs of Columbia University as a speaker. On Tuesday physical education will be conducted. A dinner will be given on Friday evening and some special festivity will be arranged for Monday. Between 300 and 400 educators are expected to be present at the convention.

J. Asbury Pitman, principal of the Salem Normal School, is president of the American Institute of Instruction, and Wallace M. Mason, principal of the Keene (N. H.) Normal School, is secretary. Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and Francis G. Wadsworth, agent, represent the State Board of Education in arranging for the convention.

## REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed in Roxbury, by which a block of brick houses located at 19 to 21 Huckins Street, valued on the assessors' books at \$24,000 with 6970 square feet of land carrying \$3000 of that amount, has been sold by Justin C. Tay to Rebecca King.

Dennis Ryan and wife have bought the frame dwelling house and 2955 square feet of land situated at 20 Forest Street near Center Street. The property is assessed to Margaret F. Stewart et al. for \$7400, which includes \$900 on the land.

## DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALE

Sale is reported of the estate at 65 Alban Street, Dorchester, consisting of a modern 11-room frame dwelling house with improvements and 10,500 square feet of land. The estate is assessed at a valuation of \$3400.

Hattie Furbush conveyed title to Harry Mahler. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

## WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Papers have been placed on record by Alice Baker, buyer, of the four-story and basement brick house and lot of land, containing 1324 square feet, situated at 23 Willard Street, West End. The total taxed value of the parcel is \$8800, of which \$4000 is land value. William Myers was the seller.

Harris Wolfe has bought the three-story brick house and 960 square feet of land located 26 Sawyer Street near Shawmut Avenue, South End. This property is assessed for \$2500 in the name of John L. Sullivan, with \$900 of that amount carried on the lot. Deed came through George A. Webster.

## PURCHASED IN HYDE PARK

Jennie A. Woodruff has purchased the estate owned by Augusta L. Dowley at 55 Arlington Street. It consists of a large frame dwelling and 47,097 square feet of land extending through to Metropolitan Avenue. There is a frame stable also. Total assessment is \$10,600, which includes \$5800 on the land. The same buyer also purchased the adjoining parcels, fronting on Arlington Street, belonging to George B. Dowley, containing 17,045 square feet of land valued at \$2100, making a total of 64,142 square feet of land and an assessed valuation of \$12,700.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Greenbrier St., 81 rear, Ward 19; H. R. Baxter, James T. Beckwith; brick garage.

Hock St., 20, Ward 26; G. Montongo; frame dwelling.

Mayfield St., 34, rear; Ward 11; Jno. R. Patterson, G. P. Fallabella; frame garage.

Sudan St., 44, Ward 11; L. E. Williams; frame dwelling.

Nelson St., 21-23, Ward 21; Olaf Stein.

East Engle St., 33, Ward 1; Boston Elevated Ry. Co.; alter power station.

Beach St., 82-94, Kingston St., 144-148.

Lincoln St., 111-113, Ward 5; H. D. Chapin, tr.; alter hotel.

Elm St., 299-303, Ward 5; Boston El. Ry. Co.; alter mercantile.

Foxon St., 120; Devens St., 176-200.

Foxon St., 35-37, Ward 5; Jno. Hancock Ins. Co.; alter office.

St. Paul St., 500, Ward 6; G. Woodruff; alter stores and dwellings.

Canterbury St., 50 rear, Ward 21; L. Agos; alter garage.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the Fish Pier today were: Steamer Whitecap, 200,000 pounds; schooners Russell, 63,100, and Mary E. Sinnett, 33,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight:

Haddock, \$5@8; steak cod, \$8@15.50;

market cod, \$4@8; pollock, \$7.25@8.50;

large hake, \$11; medium hake, \$8.50; and cusk, \$8.50.

Tilefish arrivals at New York were reported here today as follows:

Schooners W. H. Starbuck, 12,000

pounds; Stranger, 40,000; Elk, \$3,000;

Ruth Pember, 33,000; Alice M. Guthrie, 35,000; Robert & Arthur, 35,000; Harvey, 12,000, and Jeanette, 18,000. Fishermen were paid 7½ cents per pound.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were confined to gill netters with 25,500 pounds fresh fish. Four or five more yet to arrive are estimated to have an additional 15,000 pounds.

Efforts are to be made at once to float the schooner Maggie Todd, from Wood End Cape Cod, where it went ashore while bound from Boston to Venezuela with 500 empty barrels and some metal plating. The boat was recently sold to the Sugar Products Company of New York and is to be used in Venezuela waters.

## SENATE POSTPONES EXPRESS BILL ACTION

Consideration of the so-called "pony express permit" bill, which would leave authorities in no-license communities to use their own discretion in the granting of permits to transport intoxicating liquor into these communities, instead of making it mandatory, instead of making it mandatory to issue at least one permit for this purpose as at present, yesterday was postponed in the Massachusetts Senate until next Tuesday. The measure already has been passed by the House.

## AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," 8:10.

Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.

Keith's—"The Maquerade," 8:10.

Plymouth—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.

Tremont—"Blanche Bates in 'East Lynne,'" 8:10.

Matthes—Daily at Keith's, 1:15; Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday at the Copely, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15.

Goodwin—Daily at Keith's, 1:15; Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday at the Copely,

2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15.

## FISH PRICES ARE PRACTICALLY SAME AS DURING WINTER

Fish prices at the Boston Fish Pier are practically the same today as during the winter months although a strike of fishermen has been in progress for about six weeks and about 60 schooners have been tied up. In December dealers predicted "continued high prices" for this spring. Some said then that the "high prices" were due to a "scarcity of tonnage" caused by the withdrawal of many schooners for use in the overseas and coastwise freight trade.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that although many schooners have been taken from the Boston and Gloucester fleets due to the strike, yet the prices are continuing the same, seemingly contradicting the assertions of last winter.

Reasons advanced by the dealers on the pier for the steady prices include the statement that catches are always heavy at this season of the year and whereas the price usually drops, this year it has remained the same.

Charges have been made by those connected with the fishing industry that the maintenance of prices as they have been is a part of the plan of the wholesalers and dealers to prevent public opinion from causing radical action towards stopping the strike. With the prices as usual, no complaint has been anticipated, and the owners of vessels have continued to hold out from demands of the striking men.

Abnormal conditions prevail throughout the world today, said one dealer, and it is hard to estimate just what prices would be quoted if the strike were not in force, but lower rates than now prevail would surely follow settlement of the strike.

Most of the fresh fish landed at Boston is brought by the steam trawlers and efforts have been made to secure a sympathetic strike on the part of the crews of these vessels.

## PLAYGROUND PLAN NOT ENCOURAGED

At a mass meeting in the West Roxbury High School last night Mayor Curley said he could not promise to urge the expenditure of \$91,500 for a new and larger playground for West Roxbury at the present juncture in affairs. He said he favored the plan of the Jamaica Plain Community Conference and that he was in favor of any movement designed to improve the conditions surrounding children. He said the Caroline Avenue playground was inadequate.

"There is to be spent a total of \$290,000 for playgrounds and recreation grounds in the city this year," said the Mayor, "and when it is computed that the enlargement of the present grounds, requiring the purchase of 500,000 square feet of land and the cost of putting them into condition would result in an expenditure of nearly \$91,500 additional, we must pause and consider the feasibility of the project."

Other speakers were Councilman John J. Attridge, John H. Dillon of the Park Department; Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee and Headmaster Oscar Gallagher.

## MILWAUKEE VOTES FOR ENGLISH FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The School Board election in this city Tuesday resulted in a sweeping victory for those who stand for giving the teaching of English in the schools absolute priority over the teaching of all foreign languages. The candidates endorsed by the German-American alliance, which had selected them after sounding them out on the question of whether they were opposed to the compulsory teaching of German in the schools, were defeated with the exception of one or two, who declared that they did not stand on the endorsement. Much interest was manifest because of the fact that Leo Stern, who, as assistant superintendent of schools has charge of the application of the rule that children must take German unless the parents personally visit him with a request that the child be excused, is head of the Wisconsin branch of the German-American Alliance. All Socialist candidates were also defeated.

## AMERICAN REFUGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople has cabled that in Palestine alone there are between 600 and 700 Americans, mostly naturalized, awaiting an opportunity to come home, while several hundred others are scattered through Syria. Word is expected shortly as to whether the Spanish ship designated to take relief supplies to Beirut will bring out the refugees.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U.

Capt. F. E. Williford, Coast Artillery, United States Army, gave a talk with pictures on "Coast Artillery Work" at the B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, last evening, in the fifth of the series of practical talks on the "A B C's of Military Service" which are being given on Wednesday evenings under the auspices of the Union Rifle Club.

## BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

To aid in raising funds for the British Charitable Society and Woman's Auxiliary, an assembly will be held at the Hotel Somerset the evening of April 12, under the auspices of the Affiliated British Societies of Boston. The program includes a reception, grand march, speaking and dancing, and a large attendance is expected.

## LEGISLATION FOR MAXIMUM PRICES IS RECOMMENDED

Chairman of Lighting Board Proposes Action as Remedy for High Cost of Living

Alonzo R. Weed, chairman of the Gas and Electric Light Commission, before the special legislative Committee on Commissions to provide for the establishment of a Massachusetts Board of Immigration is being drafted by the subcommittee named to consider this subject, and it is believed that a bill will be prepared upon which a majority of the committee will be able to agree.

The bill will establish an unpaid commission of five members, one of whom will be a woman, it is expected, to employ under existing laws such methods as will tend to bring into mutually helpful relations the State and its immigrant residents, to safeguard the immigrant from exploitation or abuse, to stimulate his acquirement of the English language and to develop his understanding of American government, institutions and ideals. The commission will be authorized to cooperate in its work with other public and private agencies.

It is unlikely that the redraft will give the commission authority to require attendance of persons or production of papers in connection with its investigations.

## WORK OF FRENCH IN WAR DESCRIBED

TEACHERS MAKE PROTEST

A hundred Wakefield school teachers will, at the adjourned town meeting, April 16, seek reconsideration of a vote passed last Monday, which, if allowed to stand, would deprive them of increases in salary for January and February. Early in March, increases of \$100 a year for school teachers, and of various amounts for call firemen, fire chief, police chief, town clerk, town counsel and town accountant were voted by a town meeting. Last Monday night the town counsel, M. E. Clemons, himself a beneficiary, succeeded in putting through a vote to have all increases date from March 1, instead of Jan. 1.

## IMMIGRATION BOARD BILL BEING DRAFTED

A modified form of the legislation before the special legislative Committee on Commissions to provide for the establishment of a Massachusetts Board of Immigration is being drafted by the subcommittee named to consider this subject, and it is believed that a bill will be prepared upon which a majority of the committee will be able to agree.

The bill will establish an unpaid commission of five members, one of whom will be a woman, it is expected, to employ under existing laws such methods as will tend to bring into mutually helpful relations the State and its immigrant residents, to safeguard the immigrant from exploitation or abuse, to stimulate his acquirement of the English language and to develop his understanding of American government, institutions and ideals. The commission will be authorized to cooperate in its work with other public and private agencies.

## WAR POSTERS NOT TO BE AGAINST GERMAN NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

## MORE RETURNS FROM PRIMARIES ARE ANNOUNCED

Position of Candidates for Delegate to Constitutional Convention Change as Further Towns Send in Their Figures

Further returns of the voting at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention primary for the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large have made numerous changes in the positions of the leading candidates, but exactly who are the 32 successful nominees is still uncertain because many of the towns have not yet reported.

Among the changes in positions caused by the additional returns is the advance of Charles Francis Adams from fourth to second place, next to former Governor David L. Walsh who continues to lead the field. Former Governor John L. Bates went forward from sixth to fourth place. District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk, who held second place, is now in fifth position.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, who was nineteenth on the list yesterday, is now the fifteenth in order. Charles F. Choate continues to hold thirteenth place. Joseph Walker advanced from eighteenth to sixteenth place. Samuel J. Elder, who was eighth man yesterday, is now the ninth, having changed places with Josiah Quincy. In like manner, Matthew Hale and Louis A. Coolidge have changed places, the latter now being in tenth place and Mr. Hale in eleventh position.

Former Governor Eugene N. Foss was in twenty-second place yesterday and is the twenty-third on the list today.

It is, of course, with regard to the candidates near the thirty-second position that interest is most keen at present. The candidate who finishes in this position, and all the candidates who precede him, will be the nominees at the election of delegates May 1. Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard is today in thirty-second place, having advanced two places since yesterday. George H. Doty of Waltham, who held thirty-second place yesterday, has dropped to thirty-fifth and is probably out of the running.

Walter A. Buie of Boston continues to hold thirty-first place. The thirtieth position is held by Charles B. Stricker of Boston, who has dropped from the twenty-third position he held yesterday. George H. Wrenn of Springfield advanced from thirty-first place to twenty-ninth.

Close to the line of the 32 coveted nominations is former Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, who holds the thirty-third position. Following him is Harvey S. Chase of Brookline, the thirty-fourth. Both these candidates advanced two places over those they held yesterday. President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College advanced one position and is now in thirty-seventh place.

On the whole, the candidates on the "initiative and referendum slate" and on the "committee for publicity" or conservative "slate" appear to continue to fare about evenly. The later returns, largely from the rural sections, have tended to advance the candidates who reside in the central and western parts of the State.

Returns from all of the 37 cities and about 185 towns give the following totals for the delegate-at-large candidates:

David L. Walsh, Fitchburg	68,487
Charles F. Adams, Concord	61,783
John W. Cummings, Fall River	61,011
John L. Bates, Brookline	60,882
Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston	58,330
Sherman L. Whipple, Brookline	56,384
Edward U. Conant, Boston	52,963
Josiah Quincy, Boston	51,535
Samuel J. Elder, Winchester	50,846
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton	48,562
Matthew Hale, Boston	47,638
George W. Coleman	45,623
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southboro	44,389
Nathan Matthews, Boston	44,268
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge	44,224
Joseph Walker, Brookline	43,978
James T. Moriarty, Boston	43,462
George W. Anderson, Brookline	43,257
Patrick H. Jennings, Boston	42,638
William H. Brooks, Holbrook	42,553
Charles J. Barton, Melrose	37,359
Albert S. Apsey, Cambridge	37,180
Eugene N. Foss, Boston	36,517
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford	36,741
Daniel R. Donavan, Springfield	36,024
Arthur D. Hill, Boston	35,743
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell	32,750
Wilmot R. Evans Jr., Lowell	31,065
Charles B. Stricker, Boston	31,625
Walter A. Buie, Boston	30,154
Lewis J. Johnson, Cambridge	29,545
Robert M. Washburn, Worcester	26,224
Harvey S. Chase, Brookline	24,124
George H. Doty, Waltham	20,984
Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown	23,659
John Weaver, Sherman, Boston	22,993
William A. Anderson, Boston	18,895
Daniel E. Denny, Worcester	18,445
Moordfield Storey, Lincoln	17,643
Addison P. Beardley, Boston	17,243
Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield	16,785
Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield	16,653
James H. Stiles, Gardner	16,560
Samuel R. Storer, Danvers	15,852
Lombard Williams, Danvers	14,896
Clarence W. Rowley, Boston	13,862
Wendell P. Thore, North Adams	12,662
Whitfield S. Tuck, Winchester	3,564
Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams	3,456
Arthur de Goosh, Boston	3,423
Ralph W. Glouc, Boston	7,224

The unofficial returns for the Eighth Congressional District, one of the three congressional districts which held primaries, were as follows:

Everett C. Benton, Belmont	53,011
John Q. A. Brackett, Arlington	50,693
Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge	45,783
Wilton B. Smith, Medford	32,200
Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford	32,020
Theodore Eaton, Wakefield	21,955
Harry A. Pennington, Cambridge	19,191
James A. Cotting, Medford	18,021
Charles C. Willard, Cambridge	17,781
George A. Goodwin, Cambridge	16,632

As in the case of the other congressional district contests, the eight can-

candidates with highest totals will be the nominees for this district at the May election. The four highest nominees at the election will represent the district at the convention.

Returns have yet to be received from about 132 towns, chiefly the smaller communities. It was said at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that it might be a week before all the returns were in. However, political circles believe they will know fairly definitely by Saturday who are the 32 successful nominees for delegate-at-large.

These nominees will have their names on the ballot at the election of delegates May 1. Voters will mark for 16 of them, and the 16 receiving the highest totals will attend the Constitutional Convention in June as delegates from the State at large.

Eight-hour day for work called sound business

Shoe Manufacturer Tells of Increased Efficiency and Product at New York Plant

Eight-hour workdays in factories was declared by Henry B. Endicott of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company of Johnson City, N. Y., last night to be a sound business proposition through which the best results can be got from the workers. Mr. Endicott, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, addressed the Boston Women's Trade Union League in Faneuil Hall, speaking in his private capacity as a large employer of labor. He asserted that the business of which he is the head voluntarily installed the eight-hour schedule in its shoe factory, not because of philanthropy but from business motives. He declared the result to be that there are 1000 on the waiting list for employment despite the present scarcity of labor, that better made products are had and operations are never interrupted by strike or wage dispute of any sort.

Mr. Endicott said: "I think the shoe business is a fair test of the success of the eight-hour proposition, because if it works well in the shoe business, it ought to work equally as well in other lines showing less competition and more profits."

"With only business methods in view," Mr. Endicott said, "we put our help on the 48-hour a week basis and we have never come to regret it. We believe our help can do as much work the year round in eight hours as they could formerly do in nine. We know that they are happier and more contented."

"I make no claim that our action was philanthropic. I do claim that it is good business, and that it is a money-making proposition and as a broad business policy I know it has paid. I believe it will always pay."

Mr. Endicott went on to say that he and his partner, George F. Johnson, who had been a foreman in the factory, both came to the conclusion that 48 hours' work gave them the best there was in a man and that that was true of a man it would apply even more so to a woman. To show how the plan had worked out in a business way he said:

"Many years ago, 20 to 25, we were making 1000 pairs of shoes a day, with long hours. We have gradually shortened these hours, and at the same time our business has increased every year until today we are running, as you know, 48 hours a week and are making 75,000 pairs of shoes a day."

He told of the care the firm takes of its employees in giving them good factory surroundings and conditions. He said that they feed about 5000 people every day three meals a day at 15 cents for a regular meal. He said this was accomplished by wholesale buying and a factory cold storage plant. Tennis courts, swimming pools, baseball grounds and pleasure parks are also provided at Endicott and Johnson, New York. He told of having bought 10 carloads of flour and distributing it at mill cost to the operatives.

Robert Washburn, former State senator, predicted the success of the bill providing an eight-hour day for women workers in Massachusetts.

Other speakers for the proposition were Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School; Arthur N. Hariman of New Bedford, Miss Margaret M. Fitzgerald of the Women's Industrial Civic and Suffrage League, and Miss Marion Hanford of the Boston Street Carmen's Union.

**LECTURES ON EUROPE**

The first of a series of lectures on European countries was given in Harvard Memorial last night with England as the subject. Next week, France will be described; on April 18, Poland will be the subject and the series closes with Belgium on April 25. The object of this series, says the memorial, is to bring out the best in the civilization of each land and the arts and science which have made these lands "civilized."

### Model Gowns and Moderate Incomes

The kind of frocks you would buy if you chose just what your heart desired. Every gown we offer is an exclusive model, designed by one of the greatest makers of women's fashions—European and American.

If you can wear model sizes, you can buy the products of the greatest fashion designers—perfect in finish, material and design. And you can get them for just about one-half the price you would pay in other shops.

These frocks are now shown in our shop, and we invite you to see the latest Parisian models—then they come to our shop for your choosing. All designs—no twalies. New garments weekly. Call and see them. You are never urged to buy.

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No Catalog—No Approval Sheets.

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1587 BROADWAY AT 48<sup>th</sup> ST. NEW YORK

## U. S. ADOPTION OF SWISS MILITARY PLAN ADVOCATED

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Urges System in Speaking Before the Economic Club of Boston

Adoption of the Swiss military system by the United States was advocated as the most desirable permanent military organization as effective as any other method for raising the troops needed at the present time, by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, in speaking before the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club last night. The general subject for discussion was "Our National Defense," and the speakers were Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Sherman L. Whipple, Boston attorney; Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard and Harvey N. Shepard, vice-president of the club.

President Eliot said that the country appeared to be pretty well agreed that the army should be raised on the basis of universal service. To civilians the two measures recently presented to Congress, the General Staff Bill and the Chamberlain Bill, seemed impossible of adoption, he stated. He declared that the Swiss system has proved its effectiveness since its adoption by Switzerland.

The physical training required under the Swiss system, he said, was good preparation for peace as far as the rifle practice provided a valuable training in the use of an "instrument of precision." In this connection he urged the adoption of "shooting at the mark" as the national sport of the United States. The small expense and the comparatively short time of service were additional advantages of the Swiss system, according to the speaker.

After the war, President Eliot said, that he saw the United States committed to the great business of enforcing peace and much evidence of this eventuality was to be seen in the President's recent message. He held that the United States could not perform its proper share in preserving the world unless there was universal military service, and "we can get the universal system as quick through the Swiss system as through any other and an army of that kind is the only army we ought to raise and maintain."

Mr. Whipple declared that the United States was entering the war in defense of international law. The ideals of the democratic countries like France and England and the conquest of Belgium, he said, all appealed to the people of the United States, but that the United States did not consider, as a whole, entering the war until Germany showed her intention to disregard the laws of nations. As for preparedness, he said that the United States was ready for the conflict, but not prepared for it immediately.

Taking exception to Mr. Whipple's position that the United States was entering the war chiefly in defense of international law, President Eliot said that the people of the United States were entering the war for the promotion of liberty and democracy for the individual and nation alike and this he considered a "holy war" for people who have long enjoyed the blessings of democracy."

President MacLaurin spoke of the highly technical training required for soldiers at the present time. This situation, he said, enabled many men to train themselves effectively for war while preparing for peaceful pursuits.

By way of illustration he said that Technology asked the War Department to send a staff of military experts to examine the engineering courses which are now being given by M. I. T. and Harvard for the purpose of ascertaining their military value.

The military men reported that two hours a week of technical military training was all that was needed to the men enrolled in the courses for effective service, he said.

Both Professor Hart and President Weid took anything but an optimistic view of the state of preparedness of the United States. Mr. Weid declared that it was impossible to exaggerate the unpreparedness of the United States, and Professor Hart stated that there was no element of unpreparedness or military weakness of the United States that was not known to Germany.

Mr. Shepard said that he was glad that the United States was entering the war beside England, France, Italy and Russia to overthrow Prussian arrogance and hypocrisy.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Automobile Headlights

OMAHA WORLD HERALD—We are a mighty power, we American people, for passing laws, and we are pretty much of a joke in enforcing them. We have laws and ordinances for the dimming of automobile headlights, but they are honored more in the breach than in the observance. Yet this is a just and necessary regulation. It is one that should be strictly enforced. There is no greater service automobile drivers can do themselves and the community than to organize to compel an observance of the headlight regulations, and then keep everlasting at it.

### The Kelp Beds

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—Aside from the State itself, which has great things at stake, no single interest is more deeply concerned in the intelligent conservation of the kelp beds than is the new potash manufacturing industry. If, through reckless and destructive systems of harvesting, the kelp beds are destroyed, the potash makers will be the chief sufferers, for the very foundation of their industry will lose its existence. The coast towns are interested in the establishment of proper regulation because some of them owe to kelp beds the preservation of the beaches that are their chief asset. The great beds of kelp serve as natural breakwaters. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the Pacific Kelp Manufacturers Association is lending cooperation to the effort to secure proper regulation through legislative enactment. The State would exercise its control through its taxing power, which should be motivated by the purpose to develop and encourage the new industry and at the same time protect and conserve the kelp beds themselves.

In its final report the association states that of the 833 applicants for aid, 721 were given relief directly from the funds of the association. Subscriptions and collections given toward the work of the association amounted to a total of \$81,406.74. Of the receipts \$49,260.18 was distributed in relief work, and the association still has an unexpected balance, after deducting amounts expended for sending supplies to the border and for incidental expenditures, amounting to \$23,884.73.

The association was formed by a group of citizens called to the executive chamber at the State House by Governor McCall, and a Women's Auxiliary Relief Committee was formed immediately, with Miss Katherine Loring as chairman. Henry L. Higgins was named chairman of the finance committee for the collection of funds, and George H. Lyman was elected chairman of the association. Offices at 79 Kilby Street were provided the association without expense, and several Boston firms contributed the office equipment, and most of the office work was done by volunteers.

The association early decided that the contributions should be held intact for the aid of the dependents of the militiamen and in consequence it was determined that no money would be expended in furnishing the militiamen luxuries or necessities which the Federal Government was under obligation to supply. Cooperation with the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross was instituted from the beginning to the end that there might be no duplication of efforts.

Op Aug. 29 the National Government passed relief measures for the soldiers on the border and their dependents and additional aid was provided by the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature on Sept. 12. The action of the National and State governments, to all intents and purposes, ended the work of the association, but neither Government was prepared immediately to assume activities of the association. The gradual transfer of the work to the State was ended about Nov. 1.

A surprisingly small number of un-

deserving applications were received, says the report. A careful investigation was made of each applicant and 30 cities and towns had local relief committees. The attitude of some persons deserving aid who refused to take it in the belief that it was "charity," the association says, was never fully removed. The association did not officially sanction any entertainments which were given for the benefit of the relief work. With a considerable unexpended balance on hand the association is now ready to continue its work if future developments should require a resumption of its activities.

See the immense stock now on display at our store!

Our great purchases during the past two years at the old prices enable us to give our customers Oriental Rugs at present importers' wholesale prices.

We are now giving our customers many excellent bargains in Oriental Rugs. The REASON for this is that when the war started we purchased thousands of Oriental Rugs at our own prices, and in some cases at less than importers' prices. We have taken advantage of every opportunity offered since to purchase them, and in many cases we have bought entire shipments.

While other merchants hesitated to buy Oriental Rugs during the past two years, we gave our buyers orders to secure every bargain, no matter how large the amount of money involved, as we knew that it would be a short time when but few Oriental Rugs could be imported, and that it would be years before conditions would be normal. In many sections of Persia, Turkey and Armenia the conditions are appalling; and the Oriental Rug industry—as we have known it—may soon be a thing of the past.

**Revell & Co.**  
CHICAGO  
**ORIENTAL RUGS**



Leon E. Stanhope, Architect.

**A Correction**

On page 7 of the Monitor of February 23d we published the above picture

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## MUHAMMADANISM, ITS DEVELOPMENT

"Muhammad, and Islam." By Ignaz Goldscheider. Translated by Kate Chambers Seelye. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. \$5 net.

This is an authorized translation of a work prepared for delivery in the United States in 1908 before academic audiences. Hence it is only approximately up to date. But even so, as the summing up of the knowledge and wisdom of the renowned professor of Semitic philology in the University of Budapest it will, in this English text, make its appeal universally to students of comparative religions. Long occupant of the chair of Oriental languages in the Budapest University, Professor Goldscheider previously supplemented his study of Arabic at the feet of European savants by matriculation at Al-Azhar, the famous university of Cairo, where he came to know not only modern Arabic but also modern Muhammadan theologians. It is in this field, that of the theology and philosophy of the faith of Islam, ancient and modern, orthodox and heterodox, that Professor Goldscheider in this and in his earlier works "Muhammadan Studies" (1889-1900), has done his most serviceable work for the general public. In Arabic philology he has but few peers. In study of the modifications that Muhammadanism has undergone in creed, ethics, ritual and polity, he has "critical insight and striking originality in the combination of innumerable details to present a vivid picture," to quote Prof. Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, who writes an introduction to this volume.

Especially fresh and illuminating have been Professor Goldscheider's discussions concerning the extensive "Hadith," that is, tradition literature, which has had so much to do in shaping both Muhammadan law and dogma; and to persons of all religions who are interested in the ascetic and mystical phases that accompany all faiths and creeds within the larger fold of Puritans and Quakers, the chapters of this book which deal with asceticism and sufism will be exceedingly interesting.

Only incidentally is there detailed discussion of the career or character of the founder of Islam. It is not a biography or a formal appreciation of the "prophet" that the Hungarian scholar is giving. But enough is said to show that with the transfer of Muhammad's seat of authority from Mecca to Medina and with his change from a prophet to the founder of an institution and the organizer of a faith on its dogmatic, ritualistic and governmental sides, he became less pacific, more worldly and more complaisant with myths that speedily sprang up about his person and his mission.

Persons at all conversant with recent happenings in Islam know that it has proved far more amenable to the facts of politics and social environment in lands where it is strongly entrenched but nevertheless has formidable rivals, than the traditional Christian conception of a rigid Muhammadanism makes predictable. If such persons will be wise enough to read the chapters of this book which deal with the many sects of ancient and modern origin that are found within Islam, he will discover that he is but reading a record of process which is historic and common to many faiths, and arises always from fundamental differences as to the seat of authority. The Shitites place it with the prophet and his original followers. The Sunnites place it in a consensus of the opinion of a majority of the faithful, at any given stage of history. With one of the two main groups into which Muhammadanism is divided, the faith is a deposit; with the other it is an evolving system. In which latter case, it is not impolitic—not to say wicked—to endeavor to adjust the faith to such intellectual and social conditions as Muhammadans now face in regions of Africa and Asia where Occidental civilization impinges.

Professor Goldscheider has illuminating discussions of the "reform" movements within Islam to be found operating now in Persia, India and Northern Africa. He shows how the "Mahdi" legend and hope is rooted in and an interesting variant of the "second coming" desire so common in religions. As to the possibility of reconciliation of the two great parties of the Islamic fold, he is not dogmatic. Such signs as now appear are isolated and sporadic.

## A BOOK OF FACTS REGARDING POLAND

"Petite Encyclopédie Polonaise." Ouvrage collectif publié sous la direction de M. Ernest Piltz. Payot & Cie. Paris. 5 francs.

If the tragedy of Poland during the last two and a half years has been more persistently before the public than previously, it is not that there were lacking influential and energetic friends, awake, in the words of Lord Bryce, to "the calamities of a gifted and gallant race."

In 1914, however, the high walls of diplomacy which had sheltered Poland from anything approaching political concern, were shattered, and she entered forthwith into the arena of public debate. Immediately there was recognized the importance of educating the world in her history, of setting forth her claims so long suppressed and disregarded under inimical alien rule.

Both in France, where Poland has many friends, and in England, under the auspices of the Polish Information Committee, much useful information has been published. The facts concerning the Kingdom of Poland must always speak for themselves, they constitute a sufficient indictment, a sufficient appeal. This has, however, not always been recognized by zealous patriots, who have sometimes over-

stated, sometimes misstated, their defense. For that reason, the present volume in its straightforward simplicity and fairness, is the more welcome.

In the preface, Mr. Piltz states that the object of the book is not political; it is concerned neither with the present nor with the future, but with the history of Poland during the last hundred years.

Admirably planned and as admirably carried out, by the able writers who have collaborated with M. Piltz, nothing appears to have been omitted in this model little encyclopedia, with its necessarily limited area, which throws light upon Poland and the Polish people under Russian, Prussian and Austrian rule.

What stands out most prominently for the reader in this careful compilation of facts, is the invincible nationalism of the Polish people. Arbitrary dismemberment, drastic legislation, persistent repression, have but served to encourage and strengthen it. It is evident that the writers of the present volume recognize in this, if in nothing else, the assurance that sooner or later Poland will win for herself the independence and the national unity which she craves.

## JARVES COLLECTION CATALOGUE BY SIREN

"A Descriptive Catalogue of the Jarves Collection Belonging to Yale University." By Oswald Siren, professor of the history of art. University of Stockholm. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press. \$7.50.

A substantially valuable contribution to the literature of art has been made recently in the publication of a well-illustrated catalogue of the Jarves collection of Italian primitives, owned by Yale University, the text of which has been prepared by Prof. Oswald Siren.

The book is one that should be welcomed by all serious students of art in the United States who would become better acquainted with early painting in Italy, and with important examples owned in their country. Moreover, it performs no small service in calling attention to a collection that is all too little known, although one of the finest in the world.

The absence of any widespread knowledge of even the existence of these paintings at New Haven, at this late date, is somewhat surprising. In the years when the collection was being formed, between 1850 and 1860, Mr. Jarves was a pioneer of art collecting in the United States—indeed, he may be called the pioneer—and the indifference to his activities at that time is to be understood. But in the present day, when the latest "one-man" or "ten-men" show finds record and reproduction in the art journals, the blankness with which any reference to the Jarves pictures is usually met is not complimentary to the thoroughness of art preparation in the country.

James Jackson Jarves was a student, who, after leaving his college before graduation, traveled for a number of years abroad, giving much of his attention to the European museums, especially in Italy. Impressed with the need of like collections in his own land, he busied himself in writing several books on the influence of art, and during this period produced a number of intelligent criticisms of the old masters that still make good reading. But he soon realized that he was putting the cart before the horse, as it were; that before he could interest his public in early paintings, it was necessary to provide it with the opportunity of seeing some.

Being well to do, he at once started a collection to this end, and in 1860 held his first exhibition of some 145 pictures in the so-called "Institute of Art" in New York. The result must have been most disappointing to him, for not only were they coolly received by the public at large, but even the experts failed to enthuse sufficiently to induce any public institution to purchase them. Finally, after nearly a dozen years of seeking a customer, the paintings, then numbering 115, were placed at auction, and though estimated to be worth at least \$100,000, were sold to Yale University for about \$22,000.

For his first exhibition, Mr. Jarves had prepared a carefully written catalogue, the attributions of which have remained free from any serious challenge until recently. When the pictures were placed in the Yale Art School in 1867, they were again catalogued by Russell Sturgis Jr. in an abbreviated compilation from the original Jarves publication. This slender arrangement has had to serve for the past 47 years.

The new publication, however, is of a very much superior type. It is intended not only as a gallery guide, but also as a contribution to the book-shelves of students who may not have the opportunity of seeing the original canvases. To this end, no little care has been given to the inclusion of some 30 reproductions that are as near perfect as monotone prints can be, and rather full historical notes.

Those familiar with the former catalogue of this collection will find that Professor Siren has done away with some of the most impressive of the previous attributions. Yet on the other hand, so lucidly and so convincingly have he made these changes, one is the happier in finding that the whole collection has been placed upon a more solid, and a quite permanent foundation of authority. And so deftly has he written that his comments alone form a valuable contribution to criticism of early Italian work.

In his introduction, Professor Siren states that credit for the publication of the new catalogue is mainly due Prof. Sergeant Kendall, the present director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, who has been most active in the past two years in securing the publication of a book of this nature.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The timidity of publishers when the war broke out in declining to enter into new contracts with authors, and leading them to hold up existing contracts, has been proved to be in some directions greater than the occasion warranted. That the war, which it was obvious would be on a gigantic scale, would prove an impulse to a desire for expression, has in a measure been realized by the publishers; though neither they nor the public could well foreknow how extensive would be the outburst of poetry or how great would be the demand for the singer's wares.

The success of Ian Hay's "The First Hundred Thousand" must have set every publisher furiously to think; it was almost the precursor of a new literature, it brought home to the public life, the toll, the willing cheerfulness of the British soldier in a way never accomplished before. No British writer hitherto has had for his groundwork the nation in arms, and those who for one reason or another have been precluded from taking their share at the front have eagerly followed the story of their fellows in the fighting ranks. So great has been the popularity of the works of Ian Hay; Boyd Cable, Bruce Bairnsfather, Corbett Smith, Lord Ernest Hamilton, and Harry Brittain, that the difficulty for booksellers as well as publishers has been to keep pace with the demand of a public whose imagination has been so deeply stirred.

The high wages now being earned by the artisan class, the earnings according to thousands of people who hitherto have had no call to compete in the labor market, have introduced a new reading public, and it is practically certain that there has never been a time more favorable for a hearing to the author who has something to say which is worth reading. It is not only books describing incidents in the war which have attracted so much attention. Seldom has book-buying been more brisk than during the past few months; it is true that much of this activity has been shown in the ranks of those who in the past have seldom entered a bookshop. An interesting illustration of this is the reported purchase in the North by a worker in a great shipyard of books to the value of £18!

All this is, of course, highly satisfactory to publishers, booksellers, and authors; it is even more satisfactory to the nation at large. Many people who have done little thinking for themselves and have been only too willing to let others do it for them cannot fail to have been stimulated by what they have read. Life will have taken on a new color to them; their sympathies assuredly will have been widened and enlarged, the horizon of their vision will have been extended in a way which cannot fail to leave its impress upon their character. An imagination hitherto lying dormant will have been impressed and aroused into activity in a manner that cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect.

There are, in fact, few if any directions in which reading has not been stimulated among the inhabitants of the British Empire. The opportunity for reading has for countless thousands been enlarged, and though the war has produced a literature of its own, it has also created a great demand for something of a higher nature than the trash which many young people were previously satisfied with. While those who are remote from the seat of the war are the chief consumers of books confessedly dealing with it, those who are in the stir of the conflict are reading in the intervals of leisure which they are able to snatch, as they never read before, whether it be quantity or quality that is considered. Few books have been selling better at the front than cheap reprints of standard novels or other works, and this literature must have its beneficial effect upon its readers. The thirst for good literature is an appetite which grows, and it does not seem an altogether idle hope that all this augurs well for the future of education as well as of literature.

The belief in some quarters, that fiction would be affected by the war adversely, that it might suffer a temporary eclipse, has been practically falsified by the success of Mr. Wells' "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," and Mr. Buchan's "Green Mantle." It seems more than improbable that works of imagination which are in any way worthy of attention will cease to appeal to the public so long as human nature exists. One effect the war may have, and it is to be devoutly hoped will have, upon the novel; namely, that the public will resent and turn a deaf ear to a type of book which was only too common before the war broke out. In this direction much will depend upon the immediate future of education. Considerable hope has been aroused by the appointment of a practical educationist to the Board of Education who is not unduly trammeled by educational or political prejudices, and it is obvious that the more highly the people become educated, the keener will become their literary taste as well as their literary activities.

Not the least bright spot among the few to be found amidst the darkness of the strife is the creation of a new army of book-lovers who will look for something on their return to civil occupation more satisfying and more stimulating as their new-found literary impulses grow in volume.

## NATURAL HISTORY RESEARCH IN BORNEO

"A Naturalist in Borneo." By Robert W. C. Shelford. Edited by Edward B. Poulton. T. Fisher Unwin. London. 1916. net.

Dr. Edward Poulton, Hope professor of zoology in the University of Oxford, has completed the unfinished work of Robert W. C. Shelford, and from his introduction to this interesting volume it can be gathered that, owing to the incomplete state in which some of the MS. was left, his task as editor was not always easy. That he has done it sympathetically and well all must admit. Fortunately it was found possible by him to make good the numerous blanks in names of species or in references, and in his choice of illustrations, many of which are remarkably clear, he has shown sound judgment. The work is based upon the notes and memories of a stay of seven years in Borneo recorded in Mr. Shelford's diaries, and it contains information which is useful to natural historians and at the same time instructive and attractive to those who can only claim an intelligent interest in the subject.

The work falls practically into two parts.

The first eight chapters give a full account of the mammals, birds and insects of a country densely forested and in which the conditions of life are such as to produce amongst some of the animals a remarkable structural development that gives them extraordinary agility. The Gibbon is a well-known example of this agility which is also distinctive of the forest fauna of Mexico. If the large anthropoid ape "Simia Satyrus," known in Sarawak as the Malas, but more commonly known to zoologists in Europe as the Orang-utan, is the most interesting animal in Borneo and endowed with colossal strength, the most singular in appearance is the Borneo Lemur, the Tarsier. This animal not only has a ludicrously snug expression, which is intensified during moments of content and well-being, but he is credited by the natives with being able to turn his head round in a complete circle! This, as Mr. Shelford is careful to explain, is an exaggeration; but the fact remains that this possessor of an unrivaled smile is able when clinging to a vertical surface to turn its head to half a circle, and without moving its position, to look you straight in the face while you are standing behind it.

To some readers, Chapter 8, where the portion of the work more particularly devoted to entomology and biological speculation can be said to end, may seem the most attractive. On the subject of mimicry, Mr. Shelford, who for seven years was curator of the Sarawak Museum, and subsequently assistant curator of the Hope department of zoology in the University Museum at Oxford, had accumulated considerable material. For the study of the mimetic instinct Borneo was almost an ideal spot; little explored and rich in the material required. Whilst there he sent to Professor Poulton, for investigation, numerous specimens of insects. The results of his observations were embodied in a valuable monograph contributed to the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London in 1902, and 10 years later further researches were recorded in the same journal in a paper, "On Mimicry Among the Blattidae." The subject is one which has aroused considerable controversy and has resulted in much writing in connection with butterflies; it has produced two schools of thought, the "Batesian" and the "Müllerian," with neither of which schools did Mr. Shelford wholly identify himself. He believed that the present state of mimetic perfection has been brought about by the severity of the struggle for existence, but he fully realized the need of more extended observation by highly skilled and unprejudiced naturalists in order to say the theory from "becoming over-weighted by hypothesis."

His accounts of his expeditions to Mt. Penrisen, Mt. Matang and Santubong, of the animal life of the shores, and of the natives of Borneo, which may be considered to form the second portion of the volume, brief though they are, give ample evidence of his enthusiasm as a student of anthropology. His visits to the mountainous districts were made with a view to obtaining specimens of the mountain fauna of Borneo, in which the museum collections were very poor, and the chapters which describe them reveal nature with the insight of a real observer, and convey a clear impression of the delights and difficulties that await a naturalist in the tropics, where fresh wonders are ever bursting upon the astonished eye. Mr. Shelford's work bears ample evidence of his qualifications and keenness as a field naturalist, and with these qualifications he combines in his story the ability to interweave amidst the facts of natural history amusing incidents and native folklore which add to the attractiveness of an instructive work.

John A. Hobson has brought out a new edition of his book "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism" to which he has added a supplementary chapter on "Industry in the Twentieth Century." This volume forms part of the Contemporary Science Series, issued by the Walter Scott Publishing Company.

Lord Merioneth's library, which has just been dispersed at Sotheby's sale rooms, was not one of those great collections that is noted for its first editions of rare books or MSS. but it was one in which its owner had specialized in a particular direction. It was remarkable for its fine copies of books of the last century containing colored illustrations and of novels by the great writers of the Victorian era. Conspicuous among the latter were Ainsworth's works, illustrated by the Cruikshanks and Hablot K. Browne, and Dickens. The collection included numerous emblems, several of Alken's "British Sport," a fine copy of the original issue of Ackermann's "Microcosm of London," a first edition of Phineas Fletcher's "Locustae, et Pictas Jesuiticae," the Locustae, or Appaloosas (both versions, Latin and English), published by J. Buckle, 1627, and several volumes of plates by T. Rowlandson.

Many of the books went for quite small sums, but Alken's "British Sports" fell to Spencer at £6. Quaritch purchased a first edition of "The Horse and the Hound by Nimrod" (C. J. Aperry) for £25, and Maguire secured Ackermann's "Microcosm of London" for £24. The competition for Dickens' works was notable for its lack of keenness, except in one case, "Great Expectations," a first edition, which sold for £10.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, ENGLAND — Among the many changes which have taken place in the social and commercial world of London during the past two years, one has probably escaped the notice of most people. Farringdon Street from time immemorial seems to have laid itself out to cater for the lovers of adventure, more especially when that adventure means the possibility of obtaining a bargain. The great feature of this street is the number of costers' bars and booths, at which almost everything under the sun can be purchased, even though it may not be in the best of condition. A number of these booths and bars are devoted to books which appeal to every rank of book-lover, and before the unsettled conditions of the past two years, crowds were to be seen turning over the possibilities of these bars. Amongst the crowd might be seen the real book-lover who, like the true poet, possessed with the "thirst for supernumerary beauty," has an unassisted thirst for literary rarities, for he knows from experience that when you are in search of literary rarity you cannot afford to despise the humble quarters. The scene is now altered, for the crowd has dwindled into but a scattered few. No doubt when times become more normal the old scenes will be once more in evidence.

Stephen Leacock gives fresh examples in "Further Foolishness" of that humor which he calls sketches and satires on the follies of the day, and which will doubtless appeal to those who are acquainted with his "Literary Lapses" and "Moonbeams from the Higher Lunacy." The publisher of this volume is John Lane.

Hodder & Stoughton are the publishers of C. Alphonso Smith's biography of O. Henry, whose name has become so well known during the past two or three years to English readers. The same publishers are issuing "A Volume of Letters About Shelley," written by W. M. Rossetti, Edward Dowden and Richard Garnett. The collection, which covers the period extending from 1869 to 1906, has been made by Mr. R. S. Garnett, Dr. Richard Garnett's third son, who has edited the work, and Mrs. Dowden and Mr. W. R. Rossetti.

Lord Murray of Elbank has contributed an introduction to Dr. Veatch's "From Quito to Bogota," which will be published in the spring by Hodder & Stoughton.

Crosby Lockwood has added to his useful technical works a volume entitled "The Submarine Torpedo Boat," by Allan Hoar, an American engineer. This volume, though aimed primarily at the general reader, enters instructively into much more detail about the characteristics and modern development of the submarine than the ordinary popular book would do. The work is illustrated copiously with diagrams and pictures.

"To Verdun from the Somme," by Harry Brittain, which was issued by John Long at the close of January, promises to outdistance Lord Ernest Hamilton's book in the number of its editions, for it has gone through four in the space of one week.

Maclehose has just issued a sumptuous volume entitled "The Royal Scottish Academy—1826 to 1916." In this volume, which gives a complete list of the exhibited works of Raeburn, and of academicians, associates and ordinary members, are to be found details of their works in public galleries. Mr. D. McKay, R. S. A., has supplied a historical narrative of the origin and development of the Royal Scottish Academy, and this narrative is preceded by an essay on "Academics and Art" by Frank Rinder, under whose direction this book of reference has been compiled.

A volume of stories, verse, pictures and music has been published by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, through Simpkin Marshall, under the title of "Oh! Canada."

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## PERKINS WARNS FOOD MONOPOLY OF ITS PERIL

Head of New York Committee  
Sees Determination of the  
Masses to Find a Solution of  
Present High-Cost Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a reply to criticism from the New York Wholesale Grocers Association for having undertaken to sell rice and other food to consumers and retailers direct, the criticism being based on the ground that this method was not fair to legitimate merchants, George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, says there is "a great movement under way among the consuming people of this city looking toward some improvement in connection with the food supply question," and that it will not subside until the purchasing public has had relief.

"Any attempt to temporarily check it," says Mr. Perkins, "or to do some ephemeral thing, will only cause a further agitation of the matter, leading to experiments of a more drastic nature. I therefore think it behooves every thoughtful man to put his mind on this subject and assist in reaching, as promptly as possible, some sane, constructive program."

"Within the last 10 days New Jersey has passed a law, which the Governor has already approved, giving each municipality in New Jersey the necessary power to issue securities, or borrow money, for the purpose of buying foodstuffs and selling them direct to the consumers, adding only the cost of delivery."

"Has anyone the slightest idea that with such an experiment as this underway just across the river, the people of this great city, where there are so many that are more nearly, perhaps, than those in Jersey, are going to rest content with present conditions and have no attempt whatever made of a substantial nature to change them?"

The opposition is very great from those who are thinking only of their own selfish interest. These men are leaving no stone unturned, and are resorting to every known method, to block any change whatsoever. If they succeed, my deliberate judgment is that they will, within a year or two, get legislation much more drastic than that which is now contemplated. I have no patience with these men. I do not care much what happens to them, because of their stupid, shortsighted attitude, but for the great body of honorable men who are in the wholesale and retail business, I am sure every man on our committee has the greatest possible sympathy, and wants to help and protect them in every way possible."

As to the result of the committee's food sales, Mr. Perkins says:

"The experiment has worked out fairly well. The strain has been relieved; matters have quieted down; the bill to put the city into the food business was not passed; we have not attempted to compete with the wholesalers in connection with the ordinary articles they have for sale, and we have not opened stores that would have competed with the retail dealers in their sales."

"I think we have undoubtedly affected the price of many of the ordinary articles of food consumed in New York, and people, to some extent at least, have had their attention called to other articles of food than those ordinarily used."

### Cooperative Action

Customs Employees Move for Lower  
Food Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of associations for cooperative buying as a method of combating the high prices of food is urged by the Bulletin, which is published by the Surveyors Customs' Welfare Association.

The Surveyors Customs Welfare Association has taken this matter under advisement and appointed a committee on plan and scope, to organize a cooperative store. The plan contemplates giving members of the association the advantage of buying the necessities of life at a very small margin of profit. It is the intention to make the subscription certificates so reasonable that every person in the customs service may take at least one and be a participant in the advantages which will accrue."

### MANY SUBSTITUTES FOR FOOD IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

Judging from the reports published in the newspapers there are more food substitutes than foodstuffs in Germany at the present time. Dr. G. Benz, principal of the chemical laboratory at Heilbronn, has collected some very interesting information regarding these food substitutes. He reports that new ones are coming out almost every day, most of them worthless, and all being offered for sale at the most exorbitant prices.

Although Dr. Benz has confined his investigations to the most ordinary daily foods his list of substitutes is a very long one. It includes substitutes

for salad-oils, honey—and even artificial honey—eggs, fats of all kinds, milk, flour, fruit sirups, lemonade, cocoas, baking powder, and all sorts of soaps and washing powders.

A "butter powder" which was declared to be as nutritious and delicious as real butter was found to consist of four-fifths colored meal and one-fifth common salt, the whole being colored to look like butter. It cost about 1 pfennig a pound to make, and retailed at 18 pfennig. Substitutes for salad and other vegetable oils were found to consist of 99 per cent plain water, with a mixture of chemicals, gelatine, spices, acids or salts.

### FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Fishermen in the vicinity of Bangor, Me., are much interested in the appearance in the river there of Alaska salmon, with which the river was stocked several years ago, and of which a few specimens were taken last season. Several previous efforts have been made to successfully plant eastern waters with fish from the Pacific, but the present success is said to be the first. Of the other varieties, none have ever been seen, though millions of fry have been liberated. Salmon fishing in the Penobscot promises to be a profitable undertaking in the near future, from the point of view of both the sportsman and the market fishermen.

It would seem that, in the coast and land regions of the United States and Canada, fish is by far the cheapest foodstuff in the markets. While other commodities have advanced in price from 10 to 500 per cent, sea foods, despite many adverse conditions, particularly on the Atlantic Coast, have not increased in price for several years, except in some localities where the industry is monopolized.

There are increasing indications in some sections that the farmers who are holding large potato stocks are becoming somewhat uneasy as to the future price of that commodity. At Middlebury, Vt., for instance, while the retail price for potatoes in the markets has been sold from farmers' wagons very recently as low as \$1.50 a bushel. An appreciable drop in prices is said to be looked for in the near future.

Potatoes stand second only to lumber in Oregon's exports, according to data compiled by Allan C. Hopkins of the University of Oregon School of Commerce for the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1916, Mr. Hopkins finds, 35,791 tons of potatoes, or 2,336 carloads, were shipped out of the State, bringing to the producer, at an average price of \$1.90 a hundred, approximately \$14,000,000. This sum is an average of \$20 each for every man, woman and child in the State.

"Occasionally one picks up the newspaper and finds some domestic science expert advising us to buy cheaper cuts of meat," said Miss Martha Jochem, cafeteria director of the Y. W. C. A. at Cedar Rapids, Ia. "I fail to find any cheap cuts," she continued. "About the cheapest thing you can buy in the meat line, at least that I can buy, is liver at 12 cents a pound. Hearts are 14 cents a pound, rump and flank steak, 28 cents, and tongue at 24 cents. Round steak sells at 28 cents, and that formerly was considered a cheaper steak."

### SHIPYARD LABOR SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUNDERLAND, England—The Director of Shipyard Labor for the Admiralty, Mr. Lynden Macassay, was present at a meeting of representatives of the allied trades in the shipbuilding and engineering industries on the Wear, held recently to discuss a scheme for organizing labor so as to accelerate the production of naval and merchant ships. The scheme of the Admiralty, Mr. Macassay explained, was to transfer men from yards to ships where their work was not required to places where similar work was urgently needed; to introduce, and use to the utmost extent, time and labor-saving devices; to suspend customs restricting output during the period of the war; to institute a suitable system of payment by results which would insure larger output to the Government and increased earnings to the workers, and to introduce a system of interchangeability of work, by which the work of one trade, where there were no workers available, could be carried on by workmen of the nearest appropriate trade. A resolution was passed adopting the Government scheme and pledging those present to put it immediately into operation to the fullest extent possible.

INDO-CHINA LOYAL TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—According to dispatches from Indo-China to the French press, M. Sarraut, the Governor-General, recently arrived at Hanoi, coming from Hue, where he was received by the Emperor of Annam, who assured him of his absolute devotion to France and of the unreserved loyalty of his people. M. Sarraut, who was welcomed with great enthusiasm, received the leading French and native residents on reaching the palace, and in reply to their protestations of loyalty to France, made a speech which deeply moved his audience by its enumeration of the trials through which the mother country was passing, and its expression of absolute confidence in her final triumph. All the efforts of the colony, he concluded, must be devoted to the single aim of assisting its benefactress to emerge victorious from the struggle for justice and right.

### BRAZIL'S BONDS EXTENDED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The President of Brazil has signed a decree prolonging for two years more the redemption of the treasury notes amounting to about \$24,000,000 issued in February, 1915.

Imported direct from the Philippines Islands. These garments are planned by the best American designers and made up by hand by Filipinos women, whose work is fast supplanting the fine needles and workmanship of the French. All are short-sleeved and knee-length, all edges and corners are bound with dainty stitching. Eyelets around top and shoulders. Thread with silk and satin ribbons. Price \$2.50—Night Gown. Same as No. 270 except sleeves are embroidered. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

272—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

No. 273—Night Gown. Same as No. 272 except sleeves embroidered to match front design. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

274—Envelope Chemise. Scalloped and edged top and bottom with dainty stitching. Eyelets around top and shoulders threaded with silk and satin ribbons. Thread with silk and satin ribbons. Price \$2.50

No. 275—Night Gown. Same as No. 274 except sleeves are embroidered. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

276—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

277—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

278—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

279—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

280—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

281—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

282—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

283—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

284—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

285—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

286—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

287—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

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289—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

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298—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

299—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

300—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

301—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

302—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

303—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

304—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

305—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

306—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

307—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

308—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

309—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50

310—Envelope Chemise. Finely scalloped around top and bottom with exceedingly beautiful designs of sheet hand embroidery—pattern contains 111 distinct motifs. Eyelets around top and shoulders buttonholed, threaded with baby ribbon. This is a garment of more than surprising beauty. Sizes 36 to 44. Bust.....\$2.50



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STEEL PRICE CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE

**United States Government Is Expected Soon to Place Enormous Orders for Plates, Shapes and Bars for War Purposes**

Concerning the developments in the iron and steel industry the Iron Age says: The stirring events of the week have put ordinary trade considerations in the background. But leaders in the steel industry, the Government's main war resource, have been busy finding ways to put their product and the best service of their plants at the country's disposal.

There was further conference in New York Tuesday between the steel manufacturers' committee and the metals commissioner of the Council of National Defense. It is probable that the Government will buy in the near future for its own wants and those shipyards which are to do its work. 500,000 tons of plates, shapes and bars. Substantial concessions are to be made from current prices, but the proposal to take a 10-year market average was not adopted, as that would represent less than cost to companies not owning their own ore and coal.

The problem is not as simple as it looks to be, or as the precedent of a 50 per cent cut in the copper price would indicate. Copper at one half off the market still gives 100 per cent profit to many producers. A steel plate price of \$3c, instead of 6c, would mean a fraction of a cent above cost to a mill paying \$38 a ton for basic pig iron. The integrated companies could only stand it by telescoping the profits now made on coke, pig iron and ingots.

Government needs can be handled for the present without serious interference with ordinary trade; but although war requirements are only a small percentage of the total steel output, they represent a much larger proportion of the plate tonnage, and some plate users may have to stand aside.

What gives steel producers concern is the extent to which Government buying will include finished steel for various industries with which the Government will make contracts. The concessions the Government will ask from these latter will call in turn for concessions on steel, and the trade is quite in the dark today as to the ultimate effect of these widely ramifying influences upon the price structure.

Buyers of war steel for Europe have already inquired whether orders placed by the United States Government will delay deliveries of war steel for export. The answer is found in the announced purpose of this Government to put its resources at the Allies' disposal to the fullest extent. Domestic consumers recognize that some export business that has not been entertained heretofore must now be given a place at the mills. Only time will show its volume.

### UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

#### MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Bid Asked

Americaag ..... 70 71

do pfd ..... 83% 85

\*Androscoggin ..... 183 ..

Arlington Mills ..... 112 113%

\*Bates ..... 310 ..

Berkshire Cotton Mfg. ..... 190 ..

Bigelow-Hartford ..... 84 ..

Boat Mfg. ..... 108 ..

Boot Mills ..... 94 97%

Boston Duck ..... 130 ..

Cabot Mfg. ..... 120 ..

Chicopee pfd. ..... 97 ..

Dwight ..... 1100 ..

Emond Mills pfd. ..... 94 ..

Everett Mills ..... 120 ..

Farr & French ..... 173 180

Great Falls Mfg. ..... 208 210

Hamilton Mfg. Co. ..... 98 100

Harmony Mills pfd. ..... 98 ..

H&H ..... 77 83

Lancaster Mills ..... 80 85

Lawrence Mfg. Co. ..... 109 ..

Lockwood ..... 108 ..

Lowell Bleachers ..... 136 140

Lyman Mills ..... 133 137

Mac Cotton Mills ..... 131 ..

Merrimack Mfg. Co. ..... 80 82%

do pfd ..... 85 87

Nashua Mfg. Co. ..... 810 820

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. 187 192

Otis ..... 2750 ..

Pacific Mills ..... 144 146

Pepperell Mfg. Co. ..... 190 ..

Salem Falls ..... 63% 65

do pfd ..... 102% 104

Thordike ..... 1300 ..

Tramont & Suffolk ..... 142 ..

Waltham Bleachers ..... 115 ..

York Mfg. Co. ..... 125 ..

Taxable in Massachusetts.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

Governors of Boston Stock Exchange have voted to close the exchange Friday, April 6, following similar action taken last week by the New York Exchange.

#### FLOUR PRICES ADVANCED

Retail prices of flour have been advanced 25 cents a barrel to \$1.13 for best grade and \$1.10 for other grades, the highest level since the war began.

### DIVIDENDS

The Continental Motors Corporation has declared a dividend of 14 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 16.

Willys-Overland Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

The West Pennsylvania Railways Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1.

Cluett, Peabody Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on common stock, payable May 5 to stock of record April 19.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable April 25 to holders of record April 20.

The West Pennsylvania Traction Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 16.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 24 per cent, payable April 16 to holders of record April 4.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

United Verde Extension Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra of 25 cents, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

American Milling Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 16. Books close June 30, reopen July 17. Holders of the old stock must exchange their certificates in order to be entitled to the dividend.

Detroit United Railway Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, placing the stock on an \$8 a share a year basis. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 16. This issue has been on a \$7 a share basis.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable May 19 to stock of record May 1, on which date all remaining outstanding bonds of the corporation will be paid, in accordance with the formal call issued in January.

The Jessup & Moore Paper Company has declared a dividend of 84 per cent on its \$1,250,000 common stock, payable April 15. This follows a dividend of 14 per cent just paid and one of 6 per cent paid in January, making 16 per cent disbursed so far this year.

The Central Sugar Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 2.33 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14. The dividend is for the first four months of this year and at the rate of 7 per cent a year, to which the issue is entitled.

**NEW YORK CURB**

Bid	Asked
Americaag ..... 70	71
do pfd ..... 83%	85
*Androscoggin ..... 183	..
Appleton Co. ..... 200	..
Arlington Mills ..... 112	113%
*Bates ..... 310	..
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. ..... 190	..
Bigelow-Hartford ..... 84	86
Boat Mfg. ..... 94	108
Bout Mills ..... 94	97%
Boston Duck ..... 1300	..
Cabot Mfg. ..... 120	..
Chicopee pfd. ..... 97	..
Dwight ..... 1100	..
Emond Mills pfd. ..... 94	97
Everett Mills ..... 120	..
Farr & French ..... 173	180
Great Falls Mfg. ..... 208	210
Hamilton Mfg. Co. ..... 98	100
H&H ..... 77	83
Lancaster Mills ..... 80	85
Lawrence Mfg. Co. ..... 109	..
Lockwood ..... 108	..
Lowell Bleachers ..... 136	140
Lyman Mills ..... 133	137
Mac Cotton Mills ..... 131	..
Merrimack Mfg. Co. ..... 80	82%
do pfd ..... 85	87
Nashua Mfg. Co. ..... 810	820
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. 187	192
Otis ..... 2750	..
Pacific Mills ..... 144	146
Pepperell Mfg. Co. ..... 190	..
Salem Falls ..... 63%	65
do pfd ..... 102%	104
Thordike ..... 1300	..
Tramont & Suffolk ..... 142	..
Waltham Bleachers ..... 115	..
York Mfg. Co. ..... 125	..

do certificates ..... 3% 3%

Austin Amazon ..... 15% 13%

Big Ledge ..... 3% 4

Butte C & Z ..... 63 65

Calumet & Jerome ..... 118 121

Canada Cop ..... 118 121

Chev Motors ..... 118 121

Cons Arizona ..... 118 121

Corden & Co. ..... 118 121

Dundee Aris ..... 118 121

First Nat. Cop. ..... 118 121

Gold Warrior ..... 61 64

Grant Motors ..... 65 68

Green Monster ..... 5 8

Hecia Mining ..... 11 14

Howe Sound ..... 6 12

Jerome Verde ..... 11 14

Jerome Victor ..... 11 14

Jumbo ..... 40 42

Kingsbury Tugboat ..... 8 9

Magma Cop ..... 50 51

Majestic ..... 1 2

Marlin Arms ..... 90 93

Max Munitions ..... 3 4

McKin Dar ..... 49 52

Met Petro ..... 2 3

Midwest Oil ..... 80 82

Mohican ..... 1 1

Mountain Tung ..... 1 1

Nancy Banks ..... 33 34

Nipissing ..... 1 1

Peerless ..... 14 18

Rex Cons ..... 38 40

Sapupu Ref ..... 11 11

Seneca ..... 11 14

Sequoyah Oil ..... 1 1

Steel Alloys ..... 8 8

Submarine Boat ..... 22 23

Success Min. ..... 39 43

Troy Arms ..... 45 55

United Motors ..... 37 37

United W O ..... 44 44

Un Verde Ext ..... 38 39

U S Steamship ..... 6 6

Victoria ..... 1 1

Zinc Concent ..... 2 2

do certificates ..... 1 1

do pfd ..... 1 1

do ..... 1 1

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## WIGHTMAN AND JOSHUA CRANE MEET IN FINAL

Winner Will Play Champion Jay Gould for the United States Singles Court Tennis Title in Boston on Saturday

G. W. Wightman of the Boston Athletic Association meets Joshua Crane of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston this afternoon in the final round of the annual United States national singles court tennis championship tournament of 1917 on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club. The winner of this match will meet Jay Gould of Philadelphia, world's open champion, in the challenge match Saturday.

Crane won his way to the final round by defeating D. P. Rhodes of the Tennis and Racquet Club Wednesday afternoon, 6-4, 6-5, 6-4. Crane did not show much of the style of tennis which won him the championship some years ago and has in past years rated him as second only to Champion Gould.

At times he played very indifferent tennis, but it was to be noted that when he needed a game to win the match, he speeded up and took it. In the second set he led five games to four and 40-0, within a point of taking the set, when he dropped the game and the score was five all. In the next game, however, Crane won four consecutive points, after having speeded up his game to a considerable extent. In the last set Crane showed only flashes of his best tennis, but it was sustained sufficiently to win the title.

### CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Second Round  
Joshua Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated D. P. Rhodes, Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-4, 6-5, 6-4.

## YALE BASEBALL TEAM LEAVES ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Six Games Are Scheduled, Starting Today at Durham, N. C.  
—Squad of 25 Men Go

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the Yale varsity baseball team will carry out the schedule for its annual southern trip became definitely known here Wednesday afternoon when Capt. H. W. Le Gore led his team South. Six games will be played, starting today at Durham, N. C., and ending up with the Columbia game at New York next Wednesday. The squad comprises 25 men, 20 of whom are active players.

After the game with North Carolina Trinity College today the squad will journey to Raleigh, where the Agricultural and Mechanical College nine will be met on Friday. North Carolina University will oppose Yale on Saturday at Chapel Hill, where a day's rest will give the Ellis sufficient time to prepare for the contest with the Catholic University at Washington next Monday. On Tuesday the team will play its final game in the South against Georgetown. The team will then return to New York for the game with Columbia.

Should war be officially declared upon Germany the team will disband immediately after the Columbia contest. Several of the Yale players are affiliated with the Yale artillery. The declaration of war, as a result, will deprive Yale baseball adherents of getting another glimpse of one of the strongest teams that ever represented Yale on a baseball diamond.

The following players are on the trip: Armstrong, Bush, Comerford, Eastman, Holden, Lyman, Munson, Neville, Shepley, Smith, Snell, Stanley, Geddy, Rhett, Carey, Early, Kennedy, Le Gore, Marke and Gaylord. Manager Winters, Assistant Manager Stewart, Coach Lauder, Trainer Walter Mace and Scorer C. R. Black Jr., captain of last year's football eleven, complete the squad.

## C. C. N. Y. MEN TAKE UP WRESTLING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the acquisition of Clark, of the hygiene department of City College of N. Y., who has been chosen coach of the wrestling team, the wrestlers have set about reestablishing themselves in that sport in the intercollegiate world. The men are coming out regularly, and it appears now that Clark will develop one of the best teams that has ever represented the college.

Among the contenders on the squad are Zetkin, high school champion in his division in 1913, and Kleinman, Giradansky and Klatnick, who have defeated all comers at G. C. N. Y.

### MICHIGAN STOPS ATHLETICS

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Michigan athletic board has decided to suspend all intercollegiate athletic contests for the remainder of the college year. Baseball, track and tennis will be the sports affected, but the coaches will remain to direct all interclass athletics. Military drill for 1200 students was held Wednesday night.

### TITLE GOLF WILL BE PLAYED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—H. W. Perin, president of the United States Golf Association said Wednesday the national golf tournament would be held unless the international situation becomes more acute.

## ARLINGTON TO HAVE NEW HOCKEY TEAM NEXT YEAR

Eight Veterans Lost This Summer by Graduation—Second Place Finish Is a Surprise

INTERSCOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE  
Final Standing

School	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Newton	7	6	2	1.1
Arlington	5	1	2	.828
Medford	4	2	1	.666
Brookline	4	3	1	.571
Ridge	3	4	0	.429
Cambridge	2	5	0	.286
Melrose	2	5	0	.286
Somerville	0	7	0	.000

With a perfect score of seven victories and no defeats, Newton High School won the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League championship this winter with some of the best schoolboy hockey seen at the Boston Arenas since the local rink was first built. There is no doubt Newton is entitled to the championship, but the outcome of the season caused no little surprise among followers of the game. Arlington High School was generally picked to win the title.

Arlington finished the season in second place, having clinched that position with a final victory over Brookline High School. Arlington was represented by one of the strongest aggregations that has represented the school at hockey in recent years, and from the way the team shaped up it should have finished in the lead. Next season the chances of Arlington being among the leaders will not be as bright.

Practically an entirely new team will have to be built up at the school next fall, as no less than eight experienced players will be lost to the seven this June. Louis Recroft, Nelson Josi and Justin McCarthy, forwards, and James Donnelly, point, will be graduated and will enter Dartmouth College. The other veteran players who will be lost to next year's team are Edward Schwamb, Herbert Collins, Daniel Clifford and F. J. O'Connell. This leaves but two veterans, Stanley Morton, point, and Robert Gillespie, wing, for next year's team to be built around. Capt. Recroft will be a severe loss, as he was the best goal scorer on the team, making eight during the season.

Brookline's finishing in fourth position was another surprise, and had it not been for the team's lack of offense, the race would have been much closer, as the Brookline defense was a good one. The forward line did not work well, and had this fault been overcome, judging from the way the team started and carried the lead up to the middle of the season, Brookline would have been a much stronger factor in the race. Capt. Richard Johnson and Alexander Marshall of the forward offense, and Edward Delany, right wing, will be lost to the school by graduation this summer.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The New York Americans defeated the Boston Nationals in their exhibition game here Wednesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 8 to 3. The winners played good baseball, while the Boston team had an off day in every way, the pitchers working poorly, and the fielding being far below the general standard. The series between the two teams is now 4 games to 3 in favor of the Braves. The last game will be played in Petersburg, Va., today.

All the way through the game the New York batters worked well, hitting all of the Boston pitchers with equal ease, and making a total of 14 hits.

Russell and Shawkey worked in the box for the winners, with Alexander behind the bat. Barnes started the game for Boston, but was relieved by Allen, who in turn gave way to Crum. All three were in poor form,

Barnes being especially unsteady. The Boston batters only made five hits during the game.

The game started out poorly with Barnes fumbling Gilhooley's hit and making a poor throw to first. High hit to Smith, who threw to Maranville, forcing Gil at second. Maisel hit to Barnes, whose throw to second Maranville dropped. Pipp got a base on balls. Baker hit to Smith and was thrown out, but High scored. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York: 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 8 2

Boston: 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 5 6

Batteries—Russell, Shawkey and Alexander; Barnes, Allen, Crum and Gowdy; Tragesser—Umpires—Harte and Tannehill. Time—2h.

Judging from the way the left-handed pitchers of the Boston Nationals have held the New York Americans batsmen, Manager Donovan may have to improve the work of his batsmen when they face that kind of pitching if he expects to win a pennant this summer.

President P. D. Haughton of the Boston National League Baseball Club has invited the Harvard regiment to drill at Braves Field next Wednesday afternoon previous to the starting of the National league championship season of 1917. The game will be between the Giants and the Braves and is to begin at 3 o'clock.

**SCRANTON AFTER LAVIGNE**

WORCESTER, Mass.—Arthur Lavigne has received a contract from Scranton of New York State league, which team seeks the services of Lavigne as catcher. Lavigne is a free agent. He was the property of the Lowell team which disbanded after the Labor Day game at the Boulevard Park last season and thus forfeited its franchise and baseball standing.

Lavigne will not sign with Scranton. He is not certain that he will play ball in the early part of the season, but if he does he will play nearer home.

**CATCHER ARCHER SIGNS**

CHICAGO, Ill.—Catcher James Archer, a holdout, signed with the Chicago Nationals here Wednesday.

He previously had declined to sign because of a reduction in salary.

## RED SOX DEFEAT BROOKLYN TEAM BY AN 8-5 SCORE

Victors Display Fine Fielding Game, and Support Pitchers Well—Wyckoff in Form

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

8 to 5 the Boston Red Sox defeated the Brooklyn Nationals here Wednesday afternoon in the exhibition game between the two clubs. The winners put up a fine fielding game, supporting the pitchers well, and the batting of the Boston men was excellent. Jones started the game for Boston, but was later relieved by Wyckoff, who was in fine form. Four pitchers were used by Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn team made nine hits. They would have made more but for some fine work in the outfield by Walker and Lewis. The former made eight catches and the latter five, many of which were hard to get. Walker had several long runs to make and also batted well.

Brooklyn hit Jones hard, the great support he received saving him repeatedly. Johnston made a running catch that was good and the work of Daubert for Brooklyn was also excellent, as was the playing of Fabrique. Janvrin made a one-handed stop that was applauded loudly. Walsh made a three-base hit in the opening inning to the left field bleachers. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Boston: 1 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 8 9 2

Brooklyn: 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 9 2

Batteries—Jones, Wyckoff and Cady; Thomas; Mills, Dell, Appleton, Durung and Miller. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Klem. Time—1h. 53m.

**NEW YORK WINS FROM BRAVES BY SCORE OF 8 TO 3**

Winners Play Well, While Boston Pitchers Show Poor Form—Fielding Not Good

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The New York Americans defeated the Boston Nationals in their exhibition game here Wednesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 8 to 3. The winners played good baseball, while the Boston team had an off day in every way, the pitchers working poorly, and the fielding being far below the general standard.

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New York: 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 8 2

Boston: 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 5 6

Batteries—Russell, Shawkey and Alexander; Barnes, Allen, Crum and Gowdy; Tragesser—Umpires—Harte and Tannehill. Time—2h.

**TECH CREW DATES ARE CANCELED**

The crew management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has canceled all of its outside races, this action being taken so that all of the crewsmen may join the engineer corps at the institute. Races with Exeter, Tufts, Middlesex, and in the Harvard regatta have been called off, and the rowing season at Technology will end with the class crew races April 20.

The captain of the crew, E. F. Deacon, has joined the Engineer Corps and with him many other crewsmen, including practically all of the senior and junior crews. Manager Littlefield is a corporal in one of the companies of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard and is devoting a great deal of his time to this work. The class crews will continue rowing for two weeks, but strict training or attendance will not be observed.

**PHILADELPHIA**

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He previously had declined to sign because of a reduction in salary.

## SECOND ROUND IN CHAMPIONSHIP PINEHURST GOLF

P. V. G. Carter Meets W. C. Fownes Jr. and N. H. Maxwell Plays G. W. White in Feature Matches Today

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

LAFAVETTE, Ind.—By the score of 8 to 5 the Boston Red Sox defeated the Brooklyn Nationals here Wednesday afternoon in the exhibition game between the two clubs. The winners put up a fine fielding game, supporting the pitchers well, and the batting of the Boston men was excellent. Jones started the game for Boston, but was later relieved by Wyckoff, who was in fine form. Four pitchers were used by Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn team made nine hits. They would have made more but for some fine work in the outfield by Walker and Lewis. The former made eight catches and the latter five, many of which were hard to get. Walker had several long runs to make and also batted well.

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Boston: 1 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 8 9 2

## FULLER USE OF RESOURCES TO BE MADE BY BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, England.—Addressing a meeting in Reading recently on National Service, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., said that if he might be guided by his experience in moving about the country, there could be no doubt, great though the difficulties were, the success of the national service campaign was going to be achieved. Such an army of men and women, he declared, would presently be enrolled as to insure the carrying out of the objects in view. Probably the most critical period in the whole war had been reached; there must, therefore, be no delay. The country must respond resolutely, speedily, to the desperate challenge so ruthlessly thrown down.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said, something more was required than to send the necessary drafts to the services with unfailing regularity. Men and women were needed in even larger numbers today for the supply of munitions, in spite of the fact that the output of munitions had never been so large at the present moment.

Turning to the question of shipping, Mr. Henderson said the output of the shipbuilding yards must be increased to enable Britain to continue her command of the sea—he said "continue," for he hoped the British people were not going to entertain the foolish idea that they had lost in any way their command of the sea. There was no reason whatever why confidence in the Navy should waver. No risk, however, was going to be run, and therefore every care must be taken to look after their shipbuilding. There was also an urgent need of men and women for agriculture, and he expressed keen satisfaction in the fact that the industry was now being recognized as never before in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Henderson then went on to say that there were resources at home which could and must be drawn upon. Iron ore was to be obtained from new mines, and it had been discovered that they must not depend for their pit props upon continental timber. The Government had come to the conclusion that the men necessary for national service were available—at least they could be made available, and if certain people would spend their time in the endeavor to get men by voluntary means for these vital purposes instead of beating the air about "compulsion," the compulsion of which they were afraid would become even more remote than it was today. No member of the Government, he declared, wanted compulsory national service, but if the nation could be protected and the Germans could be defeated in no other way than there would be no hesitation about it. It was, he said, one thing to go in for compulsion for the protection of home and country, it was quite another thing to go in for compulsion to make profits for private employers. But if all pulled together there would be no need for compulsion at all. The victory had yet to be won, he concluded, the struggle might become increasingly severe; and what was wanted, and what he was sure would be forthcoming, was willing sacrifice on the part of the civil population.

## OVERSEAS OFFICERS OPEN CLUB IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Duke of Connaught recently opened the Royal Overseas Officers Club (formerly the Royal Automobile Club), Pall Mall. There was a large gathering present, which included about 100 officers of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African and other Dominions forces, and a number of distinguished men and women.

The Duke of Connaught, in opening the club, said he appeared in a triple capacity—as president of the British Empire League Club, as president of the late Royal Automobile Club and as president of the new Royal Overseas Officers Club. It had been the good offices of Mr. Orde, they were fortunately able to secure the building in which they were then assembled.

He was aware as president of the Automobile Club, that from the very beginning of the war it had extended its hospitality to the officers of the Overseas forces, and that the new institution was really an extension of what had been going on under the auspices of the old club. The new club had the benefit of the services of a committee of which Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd was the head, and he felt sure that under good management and with the desire they all had to provide a home for their comrades from overseas, the Overseas Officers Club, to which His Majesty the King had graciously given his patronage, would have a prosperous and useful career. He understood that there had been some slight misunderstanding as to the conditions under which members of the old club might be allowed to become members of the new, and he asked Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd to address them on this matter.

Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd explained that the Royal Overseas Officers Club was, of course, intended primarily for officers of the Dominions and other Overseas forces, but there was, secondarily, a provision that officers who had belonged to the club before should still belong to it, and that its membership should include all commissioned officers, all persons in the direct pay or service of the Government as war workers, members of the British Red Cross, and the Order of St. John who were certified as eligible by the joint committee, and also all such war workers as might be ap-

proved of by himself under the Duke of Connaught's direction. In other words, it would include all direct war workers. Further, he would consider every claim that might be made by members of the Royal Automobile Club who thought they had a right to continue to be members of the Overseas Officers Club. During the past fortnight, he said, in which the committee had been working together to organize this new club, they had received the most cordial and useful assistance from Mr. Stanley and Mr. Orde and their committee, and he also desired to thank Sir Alfred Mond for the facilities which he had given them in the organization of this new institu-

tion.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Marquess of Crewe, who has ac-

cepted nomination as chairman of the London County Council, was a member of the War Council

whose methods have been somewhat severely criticized in the recently issued Dardanelles commission report.

It is an interesting fact that Lord Crewe's father-in-law, the Earl of Rosebery, was the first chairman of the London County Council.

Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, Marquess of Crewe, is the son of the first Baron Houghton, in his day a well-known writer and politician.

Lord Crewe plunged into politics, first as secretary to Earl Granville, then as Foreign Minister, and later, by way of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the office of Lord Privy Seal, to the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1898 to 1910, and Secretary of State for India, 1910 to 1915. After the formation of the coalition Government Lord Crewe became Lord President of the Council, and in 1915 president of the Board of Education, which post he held till December and the fall of the Asquith Ministry.

Gustav Lindenthal of Metuchen, N. J., the consulting engineer and architect to whom the railroads and the public are under obligations for the great new bridge over Hell Gate and the East River, New York, by which New York City is made a way station for freight and passenger traffic between New England and Canada on the north and the mid-Atlantic and Southern States. His next project, which he has no doubt will compass, is a bridge over the North River connecting Manhattan with New Jersey. Mr. Lindenthal is a native of Austria, who came to the United States in 1874, after having studied at Brunn and Vienna; and after practical experience in engineering in Switzerland and Austria, where he assisted in the building of railways and bridges. At the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, he won recognition as an authority, which led to his employment by large corporations in Western Pennsylvania in connection with the building of railways and bridges; and for them he worked until 1890, when he went to New York to supervise the construction for the city of bridges connecting Manhattan with Long Island. He has had the highest recognition from European as well as American organizations and learned societies; and is one of the world's greatest bridge designers and builders.

Thomas D. Schall of Excelsior, Minn., Congressman from the Tenth District, began the drift of the independent lawmakers toward Speaker Clark's renomination, and his example, together with the defection of regular Republicans from the candidacy of Congressman Mann, gave Mr. Clark his decided majority. Mr. Schall is a native of Michigan, who grew up in rural Minnesota, went to the public schools, to Hamline University, to the University of Minnesota, and then to the St. Paul College of Law, after which he settled down in Minneapolis to build up a practice. This he accomplished. When the Progressive Party movement developed in the mid-West, its platform and its leaders appealed to him, and he became a party leader in Minnesota.

Henry L. Stimson, who, with Fredrick R. Coudert, has started on a tour of the mid-West and Northwest

of the United States to argue for uni-

versal military training and service

as a method of national preparedness,

is a prominent New York City lawyer

who was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft. During the months since the war opened, in 1914, Mr. Stimson has been an ardent ad-

vocate of expansion of the military and naval arm of the United States,

and has written and spoken steadily favoring forcible and constructive action by Congress. Mr. Stimson is of a well-known New York family. His cultural training was received at Yale and Harvard, and his professional training at the Harvard Law School.

Settling in New York, he allied him-

self with strong legal firms, and built up reputation that led to his selection, in 1906, as Federal attorney for the Southern District of New York State.

During the three years he held

this office he made a brilliant record

as a forceful prosecutor of offenders

in high places. Without his having

any special care, for the honor he was

enlisted as the Republican candidate

for the governorship of New York

State in the campaign of 1910, but was

defeated. A year later he joined the

Cabinet as Secretary of War, and car-

ried out, within the department, not

a few of the reforms championed by

Mr. Root, but left by him for his suc-

cessors to execute. Mr. Stimson, like

his first successor in the Wilson Cab-

inet—Mr. Garrison—is an ardent

pleader for a large, modernly

equipped and democratically enlisted

national army.

William H. Truesdale, president of

the Delaware & Lackawanna Rail-

road, has issued orders to the 15 farm

bureaus which the road maintains to

cooperate fully with farmers along

the route of the road in increasing,

intensive agriculture during the coming

months, in order that shortage of food

products may be avoided. Railway

employees of all grades also have had

that this difficulty can be adjusted be-

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### BRITISH REPORT ON SUMMER TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the social and economic effects of the Summer Time Act, 1916, and to consider the advisability of reintroducing summer time in 1917 and following years, recently issued its report. The recommendations of the committee are:

1. That summer time should be renewed in 1917 and in subsequent years.

2. That the period of the operation of summer time should be from the second Sunday in April to the third Sunday in September in each year.

3. That the change from normal to summer time should be made on the night of Saturday-Sunday and the return to normal time on the night of Sunday-Monday.

4. That the variation from normal time should be one hour throughout the whole period.

The committee made systematic inquiries as to the effect of the act, and much useful information was obtained.

Police authorities testified to the benefit of the extra hour of daylight in the evening and reported an improvement in the general moral tone. In some districts also a marked decrease in juvenile offenses was noted.

The most divergent views upon the advantages without serious inconvenience to members and clerks.

Taken as a whole the committee

state that the great mass of opinion in Great Britain is strongly in favor of the permanent adoption of summer time, and they believe that any opposition will disappear within a few years.

The question of summer time in Ireland is dealt with separately in the report, and it is stated that here opinion is divided on the question.

### FRENCH RAILWAY SERVICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The new time tables on the French railways came into force the first week of March. They show a drastic reduction in the train service on all the great railway lines. On the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean there will only be one through train every morning between Paris and Nice and Paris and Clermont-Ferrand. Two mail trains will start every night, one following the Paris-Nevers, Lyons, Marseilles and Nice itinerary, and the other the Paris, Geneva, Modena. In these mail trains there will only be first and second class carriages. All other express trains on the P-L-M. line have been suppressed. On the Paris-Orléans, a number of trains have been taken off and the expresses have had their speed reduced. From Paris to Bordeaux there will only be three trains in the day from Paris and three from Bordeaux. The average length of the journey will be between 10% to 11 hours. Two trains will start from Paris to Montauban and Toulouse, and there will be two return trains run on this line. The Paris suburban train service has also been drastically cut down and six train tramways have been taken off between the capital and St. Denis. On the Ouest-Etat, the train service between Paris and Le Havre is maintained except for the suppression of the expresses starting from Paris at 7 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. On the Paris-Cherbourg line the express starting at 8 o'clock in the morning will now start at 7:40. The Paris and Orleans express going to Cherbourg is also due to start a little earlier.

The Stock Exchange has also suffered a real difficulty had occurred while the act was in operation. In September in the early morning the use of artificial light was found necessary, and this had raised the temperature of the sheds so much that the operatives refused to work in them. This difficulty, the committee consider, will be met by the recommendation that the date for reversion to normal times should be made earlier than last year.

In the Lancashire weaving sheds a

real difficulty had occurred while the act was in operation. In September in the early morning the use of artificial light was found necessary, and this had raised the temperature of the sheds so much that the operatives refused to work in them. This difficulty, the committee consider, will be met by the recommendation that the date for reversion to normal times should be made earlier than last year.

"It is important that some portion

of the business hours of the London

exchange should coincide with a portion

of the New York exchange session.

Before the war the last hour

during which the London exchange

was open (3 to 4 p. m.) overlapped the

first hour (10 to 11 a. m.) of the New

York session, and during this hour

in normal times a vast amount of busi-

ness was done, and was often con-

tinued in the street after the London

exchange had closed. At the present

time, however (for reasons connected

with the war), the London exchange

closes at 3 p. m., but after the war,

when normal conditions are restored,

the importance of coincident periods

in the two sessions may possibly be

still greater than in former times.

The difficulty might be overcome by

keeping the Stock Exchange open

later during the summer time period,

but it was pointed out that this course

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Concerning Flax

Have you ever thought how important to us, in our every-day experience, is linen? Beginning early in the morning, we use linen towels at our toilet, we dress ourselves in linen frocks or blouses, and, when we reach the breakfast table, we sit down before a linen table-cloth and are furnished with linen napkins. Our handkerchiefs are, of course, made of linen, also, and much of the lace with which our garments are trimmed is composed of fibers from the flax, from which plant, as we shall see, linen is made.

The flax plant is an ancient one, for it is several times referred to in the Bible; and persons who have carefully studied these questions tell us that the Athenians dressed themselves in linen robes, that the Romans and Egyptians were familiar with the use of fine linens. Under his silken tunic, Charlemagne wore undergarments of linen; the Moors who dwelt in Spain were skilled in the use of this material; and the people of The Netherlands, as well as of Scotland, Ireland and England, far back in the Middle Ages, wove linen for their needs.

Cotton ranks first in commercial importance as a vegetable fiber, and the greater part of the world's supply of cotton is grown in the United States. On the other hand, most of the linen, which ranks next to cotton in importance, is produced in Europe. In the United States flax is principally made into sewing thread, twines and towlings; but in Europe the great flax industry flourishes in many countries, among them Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and France. The important flax-growing regions are Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, northern Ireland and Egypt, but the great bulk of flax is grown in Russia.

A little way south of Moscow, where the country is flat and a person may see for miles in any direction, the fields of flax are vast beyond comprehension. When the flax is in blossom, the scene is a lovely one, for the traveler seems to be looking over an immense field of tiny blue flowers, which bend this way and that in the wind. If you lean over and examine the plants, under the blossoms, you will see the flax stems from which the linen is made. The stems are so strong that you would find it hard work to break one; the plants grow about as high as a man's waist and are straight as arrows. If you tear a flax stem apart, you may see the fibers which are on the inner side of the bark, next to the pith, and run the whole length of the plant from the blossom to the roots. The fibers feel fine and silky.

On these great Russian plains, where the land is not divided off by fences of any kind, the peasants live in little huddled groups of log cabins. Much of the land belongs not to individuals, but to villages, and the peasants go out to work the crops in gangs, working together all day and returning in companies to their homes at night. The lands are worked in common, and when the harvest time comes the crops are divided among the people of the village.

In order not to allow the fibers of the flax to become too stiff, it is harvested before it is perfectly ripe—that is, when only the lower portion of the straw is yellow. Peasants pull the stems up from the ground, shake them to get rid of some of the dirt, lay all the straws straight and even and tie them into great bundles. Then the stalks have to be drawn between an instrument with iron teeth, which jerks off the seeds; after that the silky

fibers may be easily removed. The outer covering, or bark, and the stem have then to be rotted off, for the fibers are so delicate as to need careful handling.

Sometimes the straws are simply left on the ground, to be rotted by the rain, and sometimes they are placed under running water. And care must be taken not to prolong this process until the fibers themselves rot. When the stems are dried at last, the bark, wood and hard parts of the plant are so brittle that they may be broken off, leaving the fibers silky yet tough. Now the straws are put into machines which break off all but the fibers, thus causing much dust to rise. In the best mills great blasts of air are made to blow upon the fibers, thus whisking away the dust and dirt and leaving the fibers clean. The fibers at this stage are silver gray. Each is a straight, long and transparent tube, but the hole in the center is so tiny as to be invisible to the naked eye. The fibers are then packed into bales which weigh each 200 pounds, and are sent off to the mills which do the spinning and weaving.

It would take a long time to describe all the processes which the fibers go through at the mills. They have to be hacked (which means combed); sorted; run through carding machines, from which they emerge in long, soft ropes (or slivers); united with other slivers to make a much larger one; twisted and retwisted, until finally they are in the form of thread. The spinning of the fibers is done much as is the spinning of cotton, but the fibers are sometimes run through hot water, which makes them spin better. The workmen have to take care not to be splashed all over, as the spindles send forth a continual spray of mist. When it has been spun, the fine thread is boiled, rinsed and, provided it is intended to be woven into white linen goods, it is spread out on the green grass to bleach in the sun. If you are traveling in the north of Ireland, you will see great snowy stretches of it, glistening in the sunshine. Sometimes the thread is woven unbleached; sometimes it is dyed. In olden times, it was spun by hand on spinning wheels, but now, of course, it is all done on great and elaborate machines. If ever you have a chance, go into a linen mill and watch the interesting processes which you will find there. Surely nothing ever seemed more marvelous and mysterious than to watch the pattern slowly grow upon what is to be a linen table-cloth.

## Donkeys All-Important

Nearly all the produce for the feeding of the population of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a city of some 60,000 people, is brought in on the backs of donkeys. The public squares are converted into open-air market places, and here the buying and selling goes on from early morning until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the caravans begin their toilsome journey homeward. Situated in a region famous for its fine fish, among them the delectable and plentiful "red snapper," the Haitians eat quantities of salt cod imported from Massachusetts waters. And the quality of this imported staple is such as would not find favor in American markets.—National Geographic Magazine.

## Indian Corn

Indian corn, which was a gift from the New World to the Old, probably originated in Mexico. Now it is grown in many parts of the world, but the United States grows about two-thirds of the total crop.

## The Little Spruce Tree

Far up on a mountain a baby spruce seed cuddled with her little sisters, two and two, in a cone cradle, while the wind's rock-a-bye, the mother tree swung them to sleep on the waving bough. Yet all the time, in the snug darkness, this little seed lay wondering what was outside the cradle, for something must lie beyond it, she was sure; and one day, as if in answer to her longing to know, the wind loosened her scale coverlet and tossed her out, like a young bird pushed from its nest to fly.

Borne lightly on the wind, slowly down, down, down, she sailed through the frosty air, with her one gauzy wing to buoy her up, till far below, on the slope of the mountain, a resting place was found; and here, weary from her long way on the wind, the little seed laid her iridescent wing to rest forevermore, and fell asleep.

In the very spot where the little seed fell asleep, writes Lucy Charlton Kellerhouse in "Forest Fancies," a tiny red spruce tree awoke with the spring. The sunlight was tempered by the sheltering boughs of an old black spruce, whose plainness was beautified by kindness as she said, "My daughter, I welcome you to the forest."

And the little tree looked up and called her "Mother."

Lifting her pretty head still higher, the little spruce tree gazed curiously around her forest home. "This must be that world which I have always longed to know," thought she. "How green and wonderful it is; I shall stay here content forever."

Forest neighbors crowded the little stranger on all sides; and in her heart she felt a kinship with the evergreen trees, large and small.

"But who are these?" she asked, for there were other trees, whose odd fashions she did not understand.

"They are maples," answered the black spruce.

Every autumn, as the changing seasons came and went, the maple leaves

fushed and fell to the ground; but in the spring the buds on the bare branches would reddish and part like smiling lips, until all the maples were laughing with bright leaves. After spring flowers came summer green, when the little spruce tree could hear another sound, like a far-away call from many seasons.

"I should think," said a dainty maple, "that you would spruce up when spring comes."

So she trimmed the old gown with new frills of green, though these made dingy by contrast.

"Do not forget," the old spruce consoled her, as the little tree gazed wistfully at the bright new dresses of the maples, "do not forget that all through the snowtime you helped to keep the forest green."

"Yes, I remember," cried the little tree, brightening; "and men with horses and sleds carried away many little evergreen trees. Tell me, where do they go?"

"Out into the great world," replied the old spruce.

"The great world," repeated the little spruce; "is not this beautiful forest all? Does something still lie beyond?"

"Something still lies beyond," answered the old tree.

So the little spruce tree grew like a beautiful green pyramid; yet every winter the men with sleds passed her by; and at last the old spruce said, "Be content to grow and hang your boughs with cones, which will last much longer than the colored candles on a Christmas tree."

"I will grow and grow and grow till I touch the stars," cried the little tree, and lifted her head higher and higher and grew so tall that her green garment no longer swept the ground, for her slender stem was like a column, and she wore her branches like a crown. In time no other tree shut out the sunlight or the sight of the stars.

"Oh, if I could reach you!" she would cry, when the snow lay deep

about her feet and the stars sparkled in the sky.

The only music on these winter nights was the song of the spruce trees, though sometimes the maples talked in their sleep when the wind jostled them too roughly. Yet often the little spruce tree could hear another sound, like a far-away call from the valley.

"What is that in the valley, and whom is it calling?" she asked.

"It is the river," replied the old spruce, "calling the trees to come."

"The river? Where will the river take the trees?"

But the old tree trembled. "It is well to abide in the forest," said she.

"Just one more question," said the little spruce again; "do the trees answer the river's call?"

"Grow taller," replied the old tree, "and you can see for yourself."

The little spruce tree could now see the river, and far beyond the valley to the distant mountains, where other spruce trees, thousands of them grew.

"What a wide, wide world!" she cried, and at night hearkened no more to the river, but listened to the ceaseless song of the spruce trees borne by the wind across the valley.

"What are they singing?" she asked. "They are restless," was the reply; "they long to dance to the river's playing. Heed them not."

But the little spruce tree could not shut out the song of the discontented trees. She listened to the lure of the river. "Come, dance with me!" and their eager reply, "We are coming, we are coming."

And then she saw that the trees really did go with the river, for men came and chopped them down and hewed off their branches and floated them down the current; and she wondered what that great world was like to which the Christmas trees had gone and whether the river was hurrying down the valley, bearing with it the spruce trees from the mountains.

## Wild Ducks in Flight



© Underwood &amp; Underwood

To photograph one flying bird is a difficult feat. To snapshot hundreds at once is almost impossible. Yet it has been done. The accompanying photograph was made at Lake Merritt, Oakland, California, where, safe from any harm, the wild ducks are fed twice each day. This photograph, taken as the ducks were leaving the feeding grounds, shows them in all conceivable positions and emphasizes the fidelity with which Japanese artists paint birds in flight.

A reasonably large image must be obtained in photographing bird life, or the details of plumage and identification are lost, reducing the value of the pictures. So writes a contributor to Popular Mechanics, who has devised a "gun camera," with which exposures may be made more quickly than with the telephoto type of camera, a feature of great value in this class of photography. The device consists of an ordinary reflecting-type camera, mounted on a carriage for ready portability and quick adjustment. The bellows is supplemented with a tube, permitting the use of lenses of upward of 30-inch extreme focus. This gives a larger image without loss in speed. A one-fourth-inch image of a bird was obtained with a 7½-inch extreme-focus lens, as against a two-inch image with one of 30-inch focus, from the same position. The lens is set near the rear end of the tube, giving a deep hood for shading the sunlight. Lenses of an old type, known as "Long Toms," were used, explains this writer. They are inexpensive, compared with newer types with iris diaphragms, and give good results even at 1-1000 exposures.

## A Hanging Village

As every one knows, Clovelly is one of the most picturesque villages in England—a land where such villages abound. But Clovelly is quite in a class by itself. Instead of nestling in a little wooded hollow, its thatched cottages grouped about a green common with a pond and swimming ducks, Clovelly clings to the side of a steep precipice; it has no pleasantly wandering, level stretch of road, and it needs no pond because it has the wide blue Bristol Channel at its feet.

Clovelly is, fortunately, remote from railroads; one must drive to either

from Bideford, on the one hand, or a place called Budleigh, in Cornwall, on the other. As you bowl along the high roads which cross the moors, the winds sweep up from the sea and the smell of the roses which cling to the cottage walls is sweet as you clatter through the narrow streets of the villages, almost scraping against the walls in passing. Then, at last, you are set down in what appears to be the center of a green field, and you are told that you have arrived at your destination. But there is no sign of the village, and you are much puzzled unless some well-meaning, but bungling, grown-up person has already given away the secret of Clovelly.

At a sudden turning in the lane, all in a flash you see it before you. You are standing at the top of Clovelly's High Street, and your eyes glance quickly down its length and rest upon the blot of deep blue seen at the foot.

As you had read, Clovelly is built into a big crevice in the cliff; its little houses begin at the top and run, tier after tier, all the way down to the bay.

One of the first things that you will notice is the quaint little street itself, which is paved in big rough cobblestones, arranged like a giant staircase.

These stones help you to keep your balance, as you run up and down again. Probably the street, between the closely ranged little houses, their plaster walls tinted yellow or pink or green, and vine-covered, is thronged with tourists, for Clovelly is a favorite haunt. Armed with juncheon baskets and cameras, they tramp up and down, peering into the shop windows, pausing to admire a view or to laugh at the funny little donkeys. For these little creatures are the only animals that can travel up and down this street; the steep ascent and the cobblestones do not trouble them at all. They sometimes carry children up upon their backs, and sometimes they drag after them queer sledges upon which is piled luggage. Their hoofs make a little clattering noise on the cobblestones.

Near the top of the street is the famous New Inn, with its swinging sign. Such a diminutive place you never saw; its public rooms are so crowded with the landlord's collection of old china and other antiques that only a few visitors can get in at once, and the bedrooms are not many.

But then, seldom are tourists wise enough to stay the night at Clovelly. Near the top of the street is the famous New Inn, with its swinging sign. Such a diminutive place you never saw; its public rooms are so crowded with the landlord's collection of old china and other antiques that only a few visitors can get in at once, and the bedrooms are not many.

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## His Dearest Wish

For nearly a month, Joseph had been wondering how he could earn \$5. He had a special reason for wanting the \$5, but it was a secret between him and the tailor who had a basement shop around the corner. Nobody else knew the secret, not even Joseph's father and mother. Once his father asked him, "Why do you go always to see Mr. Goldstein?" and Joseph had answered, in a noncommittal way, "Oh, I like it there." It is better than on the street. Mr. Goldstein tells me stories about Russia."

This was all quite true, but there was another reason which Joseph did not mention. Mr. Goldstein had a dog, a beautiful Scotch collie, by all odds the handsomest dog in the neighborhood. The tailor never allowed the dog to go out on the street unaccompanied, but sometimes he permitted Joseph to take him out for a run around the block. On other days, the collie would stretch himself at Joseph's side in the little shop and, under the touch of the lad's caressing hand, scarcely stir as the tailor in his broken English related some thrilling tale of his life in Russia.

One day Joseph asked suddenly, "Where did you get the dog? Did he belong to you in Russia?" The tailor looked up to be certain no customer was entering the door. "Well, I will tell you," he said. "It is five years since I came from Russia, but two years since I have this dog. One Sunday I go for a long walk. It is in the country and this dog he comes running out of the woods. I whistle, the dog stands still, looks at me, wag his tail. I whistle some more, he is not afraid, he comes home with me. Every day I look in the paper. I think maybe I get big reward. But nobody advertises for him. I keep him, but some day I think I sell him."

The tailor looked at the boy keenly, then shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, I don't know. Five dollars, maybe." "Five dollars?" said Joseph, with a sigh of disappointment. "One dollar I think I could get, but five dollars—" he did not finish the sentence, but stood gazing wistfully at the collie, which was fast asleep on the floor. Then, without another word, he picked up his cap and went out of the shop.

Ever since then he had been wondering and wondering how he could earn that money. Whenever he would take the collie for a run around the block, he would try to imagine that the dog was his and resolve harder than ever to find some way to buy him. It never occurred to the lad that his father and mother might object to having a dog in the crowded tenement which they called home. He thought, of course, that every one in the family would be delighted.

One afternoon in May his teacher said: "We are going to have a school garden this year. It's the first time we have tried, so we shall just plant three vegetables, lettuce, onions and tomatoes. How many of you think you would like to help with the school garden?" Nearly every hand went up. "It's going to mean hard work," the teacher continued, "and you'll have to keep it up right through the summer. Well, I'll let you all help at first and we'll see how many of you stick to it after school closes."

The next day the gardening began. It was great fun for everybody and no one enjoyed it more than Joseph. It was the first time that he had ever planted anything, and he could hardly wait for the first

## THE HOME FORUM

## Old Japan

I can hear the children clapping,  
Hidden in the misty morning.  
On the shores of Old Japan.  
I can see the junk sail flapping.  
Red with light that's ruddier dawning,  
On the snows of Fuji San.

While the filmy haze is lifting,  
I can see through many a rifting  
Shaggy fir trees, little islands,  
Like a painted Nippon fan.  
Like a fan that's silver rounded,  
For the bay is sandy bounded,  
Stretching to the flowery highlands  
Of the heart of Old Japan.

Here are things that Westerns share  
not.  
Here business, time and haste compare  
not.  
In the dull or in the clever  
With the peace of mind of man; . . .

—Edmund Vale

## Memories of Sardinia

The spring had penetrated even into the dreary court of the house in Piazza della Consolazione, to that great yellow well, which exhaled the odors of violets, and was noisy with the voices of servant maidens and the piping of imprisoned canaries. The air was warm and sweet with the fragrance of violet and lilac; over the azure sky passed roseate clouds. . . .

The scent of violets, the pink clouds, the warm spring breeze, reminded him [Anania] of his home, of the vast horizons, the clouds he had watched from the window of his little bedroom, sinking behind the holm-oaks of Ortofene. Then he remembered the pines of Monte Urpino, the silence of the hills clothed with blue iris and asphodel, the mystery of the paths, the pure eyes of the stars.

It was these recollections which touched him in the Roman spring; otherwise it seemed artificial, the sunsets too highly colored, the abundance of flowers and perfumes exaggerated. Piazza di Spagna decked with roses like an altar, the Pincio with its flowering trees, the streets in which flower girls offered baskets of ranunculus and violets to the passer-by—all this ostentation, all this merchandise of spring, gave the Sardinian an idea of vulgar holiday, which would end in weariness and disgust.

Beyond the horizon, Spring was a maiden wild and pure; she wandered among the tancas covered now with waving grass, she twirled with the water birds on the banks of lonely streams, she was merry with the lambs, with the leverets leaping among the cyclamen, or beneath the immense oaks sacred to the ancient shepherds of the Barbagia.—Grazia Deledda (Tr. from the Italian by Helen Hester Colvill).

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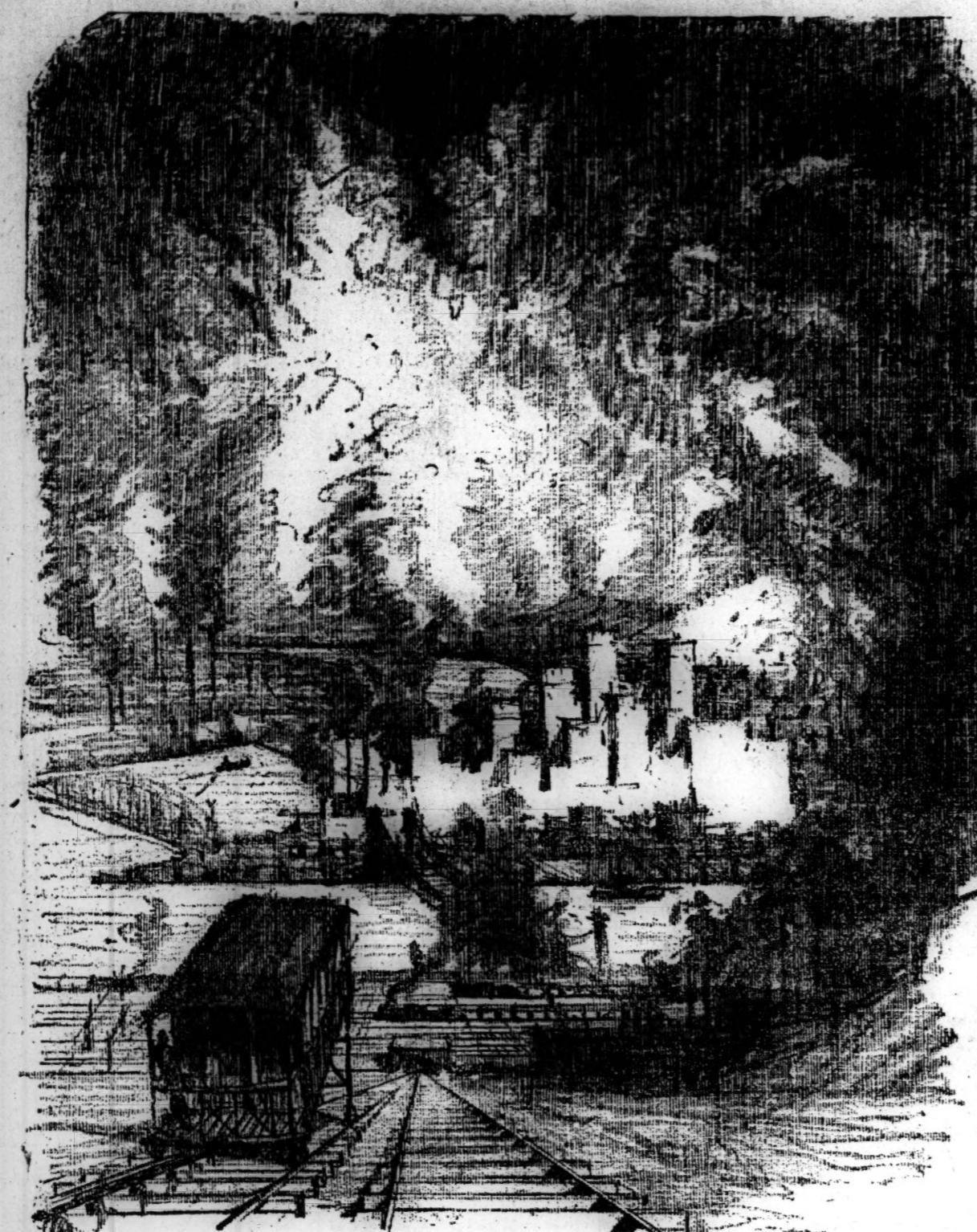
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Pittsburgh

The founding of Pittsburgh, when Fort Duquesne was taken by the English and colonial troops, led to the spot by George Washington, is thus graphically related by Bancroft:

"Every encampment was so planned as to hasten the issue. On the thirteenth, the veteran Armstrong, who had proved his skill in moving troops rapidly and secretly through the wilderness, pushed forward with one thousand men, and in five days threw

up defenses within seventeen miles of Fort Duquesne. On the fifteenth, Washington, who followed, was on Chestnut Ridge; on the seventeenth, at Bushy Run. 'All,' he reported, 'are in fine spirits and anxious to go on.' On the nineteenth, Washington left Armstrong to wait for the Highlanders, taking the lead, dispelled by his vigilance every apprehension of the enemy's approach. When, on the twenty-fourth, the general encamped

his whole party among the hills of Turkey Creek, within ten miles of Fort Duquesne, the disheartened garrison, then about five hundred in number, set fire to the fort in the night-time, and by the light of its flames went down the Ohio. On Saturday, the twenty-fifth of November, the little army moved on in one body; and at evening the youthful hero could point out to Armstrong and the hardy provincials, who marched in front, to the Highlanders and royal Americans, to Forbes himself, the meeting of the rivers. Armstrong's own hand raised the British flag over the ruined bastions of the fortress. As the banners of England floated over the waters, the place . . . was with one voice called Pittsburgh. It is the most enduring monument to William Pitt. America raised to his name statues that have been wrongfully broken, and granite piles of which not one stone remains upon another; but, long as the Monongahela and the Alleghany shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed on the gateway of the West."

## Sismondi the Historian

"15th September 1857.—I have just finished Sismondi's journal and correspondence. Sismondi is essentially the honest man, conscientious, upright, respectable, the friend of the public good and the devoted upholder of the great cause—the amelioration of the common lot of men. Character and heart are the dominant elements in his individuality, and cordiality is the salient feature of his nature. Sismondi is a most encouraging example. With average capacities, very little imagination, not much taste, not much talent—without subtlety of feeling, without great elevation or width of profundiety of mind—he yet succeeded in achieving a career which was almost illustrious, and he has left behind him some sixty volumes, well known and well spoken of. How was this? His love for men on the one side, and his passion for work on the other, are the two factors in his fame. In political economy, in literary or political history, in personal action, Sismondi showed no genius—scarcely talent; but in all he did there was solidity, loyalty, good sense, and integrity. The poetical, artistic, and philosophic sense is deficient in him, but he at

tracts and interests us by his moral sense. We see in him the sincere writer, a man of excellent heart, a good citizen and warm friend, worthy and honest in the widest sense of the terms, not brilliant, but inspiring trust and confidence by his character, his principles, and his virtues. More than this, he is the best type of good Genevese Liberalism,—republican but not democratic, Protestant but not Calvinist, human but not socialist, progressive but without any sympathy with violence. He was a Conservative without either egotism or hypocrisy, a patriot without narrowness. In his theories he was governed by experience and observation, and in his practice by general ideas. A laborious philanthropist, the past and the present were to him but fields of study, from which useful lessons might be gleaned. Positive and reasonable in temper, his mind was set upon a high average well-being for human society, and his efforts were directed toward founding such a social science as might most readily promote it."—From the *Intime de Henri-Frederic Amiel* (Tr. from the French by Mrs. Humphry Ward).

## A Famous French Salon

It was after the close of the reign of Louis XIV that the famous French salons arose, gathering "where authors expounded their ideas before having them printed."

"In Oliver's little picture in the Louvre we are shown the Princesse de Beauvau, the Comtesse de Boufflers, the Comtesse d'Egypte, the Maréchale de Luxembourg, the Maréchale de Mirepoix, the Président Hénault, the Ballié de Chabrand, Pont-de-Veyle, Trudaine, and others. The child Mozart is at the harpsichord, and beside him is Jélyotte singing and accompanying himself on the guitar. This picture is a most precious document," Casimir Strivenski writes in "The Eighteenth Century," translated from the French by H. N. Dickinson; "it shows the atmosphere of sober elegance which reigned at the meetings of all these great ladies, clever men, and artists."

"It was private individuals, and even ladies of the middle classes who gave the tone to society. With them there was more conscious freedom and less feeling of restraint. In their houses there was a sort of republic on Athenian lines, composed of men of the world and men of letters. We will enter some of their doors"—the Mar-

quise de Lambert shall disclose the history of her little "kingdom." "The Marquise de Lambert was a woman of considerable attainments. This fact is proved by her *Avis à sa fille*, her *Avis à son fils*, and her *Traité de la vieillesse*. Her ideas were shrewd and her style good, if a trifle labored, and she was a judge of character. Some of her maxims, which date from the end of Louis XIV's reign, anticipate *Vauvenargues* and Rousseau. For instance: 'Accustom yourselves to show kindness and consideration to your servants. An ancient writer once said that they should be regarded as unfortunate friends.' 'By the word conscience I mean that inward sense in an honorable man, which tells him whether he has anything with which to reproach himself.' 'I exhort you, my son, to improve your heart far more than to perfect your mind. Man's true greatness is in his heart.'

"She lived in part of the old Palais Maarlin which she rented from the Due de Nevers. There, on the Tuesday and Wednesday in each week from 1710 to 1733, a chosen circle of aristocratic and literary guests met together. Members of the Academy were welcomed, and they readily listened to Mme. de Lambert. . . . People

were scarcely admitted under the 'Copula,' unless they had been presented at her house and by her." Thus, said Argenson, and he knew better than anyone. . . . It was an honor to be admitted to her house. I went there to dinner regularly on Wednesdays, which was one of her days. In the evening she held her reception, where the guests conversed and there was no more question of cards than at the famous Hôtel de Rambouillet, so much praised by Voltaire and Balzac. She was rich and made good use of her wealth by generosity to her friends, and particularly to the unfortunate."

"Under the Regency, Mme. de Lambert maintained the traditions of politeness and good taste. . . . Lessing was delighted with the clear, calm penetration, the loftiness of thought and the retiring modesty of his friend; while Mendelssohn was moved to admiration of Lessing's great culture, his candor, the combination in him of depth and simplicity, and his remarkable force of character."

"And scatter them to left and right.

Ah, with how much more rare de-

light.

Upon my sense their colors smile.

Than if my fingers were to hold

Silver and gold. . . .

and difficulty were given and received.

## Concerning Discouragement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY mortal who has any standard of righteousness has frequent experience with discouragement because of his lapses from righteousness. Every mortal, again, who is striving to accomplish this or that given task, to win his way against the odds of everyday failures, to keep his health and courage in the face of all that would impair it, labors likewise against discouragement. And all this because the human mind, unaided by divine Mind, is not equal to its own ambitions and plans, and has no savior within itself, from its own inadequacy and incompleteness. The human mind cannot do battle to the finish with the myriad forms of sin and mental suffering and disease and death, for it is itself, basically, the origin and supporter of these evil beliefs, and acts and reacts with hope and fear, buoyancy and collapse, through all the changes of success and failure. And so, reckoning logically, the saving element for discouragement must come from divine Mind, above and outside of the mortal or carnal mind which gets discouraged; and must act by exchanging the mortal mind itself, with all of its supposedly legitimate chances to get discouraged, for the spiritual understanding which knows, expects and accepts, only good. "When the mechanism of the human mind gives place to the divine Mind, selfishness and sin, disease and death, will lose their foothold," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes upon page 176 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Undoubtedly, selfishness and sin must always react with discouragement. They have no peace nor success abiding in them. And manifestly, when the "mechanism" of them yields to the ways of Christlikeness, discouragement will fall away too.

For discouragement is purely mental. It is simply—how we look at something. The same circumstance can discourage us one day, but not the next; can entirely undo one per-

son, but not another. No outward thing decides this question. It is just a matter of how we take that outward thing. And so the unaided human mind loaded with fears of evil, goes down in alarm before some threat of evil, while he who has opened his thought to spiritual understanding and is aided by what he knows of the presence and power of divine Mind, stands steadfast in the face of it and, not afraid, is not discouraged. Spiritual understanding cannot be discouraged; and to the extent we have laid hold of spiritual understanding, we can-

not. Now this by no means says that the students of Christian Science are never discouraged. They may be more sorely and severely tempted than ever before, for they have now a perfect model in their recognition that man, real man, the spiritual image and likeness of God, the immortal being who was never born into matter and can never die out of it, is the original of every counterfeiting mortal. And they have set out to bring this real man to light in day by day experience. Doing so, they must compare every motive, impulse, desire in themselves with this perfect model; and sharp discouragement may at moments beset them as they face in their own thoughts the unveiled error which, once seen, they must be rid of. The resistance by evil, and its assaults, as well, press at times upon the most consistent Christian. Daniel as he entered his den of lions, the three Hebrew men who walked into the fiery furnace, may, for all we can know, have heard the momentary whisper of fear or failure. Whether or not they did, the evidence shows that they did not listen. For they walked not only into, but through and out of, these would-be overwhelming forms of destruction. And this, truly, is the thing required of us—that, fortified by spiritual understanding, we shall not listen to the threats of evil. A lion's den and a fiery furnace were no places for discouragement. Neither are our trials today. Because the men of God stood

each moment steadfast there was no moment in which they could be consumed, and their magnificent spiritual experience has come down the ages like a shaft of light to us today. So there will be no moment in which we can be wholly overwhelmed if we have no moment of surrender to discouragement, and we, like the men of old, may be encouraging, more than we know, those who are following the same path. They were men like us. And, moreover, they had not the aid of the teaching of Christ Jesus. And we who have a full Christianity can at least be such men as they, to our highest light, and stand faithfully trusting God for the outcome.

It is really, after we come to some spiritual understanding, just a question of what we are listening to. Christian Science sets before us the revelation of perfect God, divine Mind, divine Principle, sending only good to His creation; and of man, spiritual, immortal likeness and image of divine Mind, never born and never dying, enjoying and expressing now the spiritual facts of creation, holiness and harmony and health. This revelation of Truth, understood, accepted and cherished, is then brought to bear upon all the material evidence of the material senses, to detect, deny, and eventually demolish, whatever would oppose the supreme power of spiritual good, of divine Life, and Truth and Love. The scene of this conflict or transformation, is in the individual human consciousness, and the making over is a question of mortal will versus spiritual understanding.

So, whether the thing pressing upon our material sense be pain, sorrow, poverty, fear, or sin, we get our victory over it, and over the discouragement it would argue, as we refuse to listen to it and turn thought to reflect the presence and power of divine Mind. All materiality, pleasant or unpleasant, is temptation; and all conquest of it brings encouragement. Temptation is disposed of by putting its whole train of suggestions out of thought. And this Christian Science can do for us, step by step, with its teaching of the truth about man and its refutation of the lie about him. Therefore it is a question, not of how we feel, or of just what is crowding upon us, but of what we are listening to, what we are accepting as true. And he who listens always to the goodness of God, watches for it and works for it, cannot be discouraged. The demonstrated presence of God must put discouragement to flight.

## On Friesland Canals

In "Three Vagabonds in Friesland," by H. F. Tomalin, there are some delightful scenes of the life of canal and village.

"The peat-growing center is Groningen to the northeast. It is grown in great quantities and affords employment to thousands. Cut out in neat blocks, it is loaded on the Tjalks and distributed over the country."

"The peat is a rich chocolate color and is stacked eight feet or more above the deck-line." The boat is "a splendid sight with her bright colors, her rich brown load and animate with humankind. Her velvety sails, in all shades of soft grays and browns, spread widely to the breeze. She is the most frequent and the most characteristic object of the Meers, and a never-failing source of pleasure and interest."

"Everywhere there is color. Little bits of red or green paint appear in all sorts of odd places. The stern-counter is embellished with a peculiar design which never varies in form; the rudder is frequently decorated with an animal carved in wood, evidently of local make, for never were such weird zoological specimens seen before."

"Round to the right we lowered sail and quanted slowly up, past timber yards and a Scheeps Bouw (ship-builder's) into IJlst. The water-ways forms the high street. Both the banks are lined with a row of trimmed limes. Under them runs a brick path and brightly painted."

## The Friendship Between Lessing and Mendelssohn

"Just about the time when Mendelssohn was transferred to the counting-house at the silk factory, Lessing came to Berlin, and took up his quarters near the Nicolaikirchhof," writes Alexander Hay Japp. "Besides some lesser plays he [Lessing] had already produced 'Die Juden'; it had been acted and had raised a storm of excitement. He was busy with many

plans and revolved in his mind new plays, that should sustain and extend his fame. But it was a necessity of his nature that he should be social. He was therefore very glad regularly to meet a few congenial friends—among them, the 'Kleine Bauzner,' Naumann, light and flighty as butterfly, but a cheerful, companionable fellow, much respected in spite of his volatility, and 'determined to make a figure in the world'; von Breitenbach; the musician Kirberger (who was later to be Mendelssohn's teacher in piano-playing); Muchler, and Doctor Gumpertz, who was now secretary to Maupertuis, president of the Royal Academy. They discussed the topics of the day, the newspapers, and whatever else was of interest; and as all liked a game of chess, they formed in reality a kind of chess club."

"Gumpertz conceived the friendly design of surprising Lessing by introducing Mendelssohn into the party, with no further revelations of his merits and attainments than that he was a good chess player. . . . Gumpertz had reckoned rightly. The two men soon discovered each other and became fast friends, and though they continued to play chess, that was but a secondary interest in their relationship. . . . Lessing was delighted with the clear, calm penetration, the loftiness of thought and the retiring modesty of his friend; while Mendelssohn was moved to admiration of Lessing's great culture, his candor, the combination in him of depth and simplicity, and his remarkable force of character."

"And scatter them to left and right. Ah, with how much more rare de-light. Upon my sense their colors smile. Than if my fingers were to hold Silver and gold. . . .

and difficulty were given and received.

"Toward the end of 1754 Lessing, who in much was able to direct the studies of Mendelssohn, gave him a treatise of Shaftesbury to read.</

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Country Behind the President

PRESIDENT WILSON's address before the joint session of the United States Congress, on Monday night, has silenced his critics and disarmed his opponents quite as completely as it has pleased his friends. Whatever may have been the process of thought through or by which he was enabled to bring it about, the fact remains that, in a time, and place, and circumstances remarkably advantageous, the opportunity came to him of expressing, as it has been given to few of his time or of any time, the unified sentiment of his country. Looking backward, it is possible, for those who were most impatient, to see now that the steps which they at intervals urged him to take would have been premature, and that it would then have been impossible for him to go nearly as far as the Nation on Monday was insistent that he should go.

It has required a very high order and an almost inexhaustible supply of patience and moral courage to enable the President to await the coming of events which would justify his policy, and render it as unassailable, in his own country, and among the Allies and their sympathizers, as it is at this moment. An impetuous man in his place might long ago have urged Congress to undertake the task which he has at length advised, but it is doubtful if the country, while giving freely of its support, would not have withheld its approval and enthusiasm. He had the means of informing himself with regard to the state of opinion and sentiment in all sections, and he never lost sight of the fact that he was but an instrument of the people. He sifted, and weighed, and waited. In the campaign of 1916 he was opposed and severely assailed, on one side, for his alleged partiality to the Entente governments; on the other side he was criticized for his alleged failure to protect the dignity and honor of the Republic. His election brought to one great element of the population the conviction that, at the proper time, he would call a halt to Prussian ruthlessness; to another the conviction that he would sacrifice everything, even the Nation's treasured ideals, for an unstable peace. The time has been, since the election, when some of those who had supported as well as some of those who had opposed him in the campaign, all but shook their fists in his face, charging him with weakness, or duplicity, or both.

It speaks well for the manliness of the people that men of note, editors, and private citizens who, only a week ago, found it difficult to express with satisfying harshness the distrust, even the contempt, with which they regarded the President's policy, are now, without any attempt at concealment or reserve, confessing themselves in the wrong and offering hearty and grateful tribute to the statesmanship he has displayed.

The best which President Wilson could have done two years, eighteen months, one year, six months, or even three months ago, would have been to base the demands which he directed toward Berlin upon offenses committed against the United States and its people. He could, undoubtedly, at any time since the Lusitania was sunk, have found sufficient excuse for advising Congress to declare a state of war existent between the United States and Germany, through the acts of the latter, on national grounds. It would not have been a hard matter for a country jealous of its rights, honor, and dignity to have found ample ground, in at least a score of instances since August, 1914, to justify a declaration of war against Germany; but it could have been only a war born of resentment and passion, because the public sentiment of the United States had not developed to the point where it could look beyond national grievances, wrongs, outrages, and insults to the greater and more sacred duty of taking part with the nations that were giving freely of their best in behalf of humanity and democracy.

Today the country is, without question, behind the President, and not because the Nation seeks revenge, or even reparation that would bear heavily on any people, but because it has come to realize, as has its Chief Magistrate, that there is far more at stake in the conflict than ships, or trade, or even human life. The United States has been thought selfish and sordid. It is going into this war, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, without a care for material loss or gain. It is going into this war justified before the unprejudiced thought of humanity by Woodrow Wilson's remarkable declaration of its cause and its motive. In that declaration there is no flaw, no discordant note. It rings true to every sacred tradition and aspiration of the peace-loving people whom it has awakened into a new and inspiring sense of obligation and responsibility.

There is no longer division of the mass. There is no longer indifference. Confidence has taken the place of doubt. The Nation stands erect. The people walk with a firmer tread. "Right" is seen to be "more precious than peace." Principle is more to be prized than profit. The United States of America is girding itself for its legitimate part in the mighty struggle to "make the world safe for democracy."

The great Republic today rings with praise of its President, and openly or silently pledges its support to him, not because it hopes, under his direction in this cause, to acquire territory, or trade, or power, but because it feels confident that the ideals which he has raised for it will unite the democracies of the earth, hasten the extermination of autocracy, and insure freedom and peace to mankind.

### The Position in Spain

THE latest news from Madrid regarding the labor situation in Spain, although not too definite, is reassuring. It states that, as was fully anticipated by those who have been familiar with conditions in Spain, during the last two and a half years, the present labor situation

is largely due to German influence, and that the authorities, now fully awake to this aspect of the matter, are dealing with it, with a firm hand, on this basis. The German propaganda in Spain, which has been pressed with desperate energy during the last few months, has shown itself in many different ways, and that it is responsible for the greater part of the labor troubles from which the country has suffered so persistently since the outbreak of the war, is now placed beyond question. The great strike in Catalonia in the January of last year, which, at one time, threatened to spread all over the country, was a typical instance. There was, on that occasion, noticeable amongst the workmen an indisposition to listen to discussion of any kind, and a fixed determination to strike in any case, no matter what was said or what was done, and this attitude could not be explained on any purely economic basis. A similar situation, although not so pronounced, obtained at the time of the threatened railway strike last June, and the hand of the German propagandist has been traceable in labor difficulties, major or minor, ever since.

While, however, these facts are now established beyond question, it cannot be contended that they constitute a full explanation of the present state of affairs in Spain. It is highly questionable, if the German propaganda in the country were to come to an end tomorrow, whether such an occurrence would lead, immediately or ultimately, to a general labor settlement throughout the land. One of the chief difficulties confronting the Spanish Government in dealing with the situation is the divorce which exists between the life of the people and what are regarded as practical politics. Spain is a country of tremendous political contrasts, and affords examples of all the extremes in politics, from the Anarchist of the most violent type to the Conservative in excelsis. During the last few years, the increasing Liberalism of the King, and the tendency displayed, in many quarters, to break with tradition, have given to the political world a clearer and more hopeful outlook; but the factors actually at work, in the present crisis, are very inadequately known, and it is thus far quite impossible to say what the outcome of it all will be. Monarchical Spain has never contemplated with satisfaction the presence of Republican Portugal over the border. And so there are wheels within wheels.

### Public Safety Secure

WHAT might have happened in the United States if it had been taken unawares, say, two and a half years ago, as was Belgium, for instance, may be better imagined than described. What might have happened in the United States if war had been forced upon it two and a half years ago with a warning as short as that received by France and the United Kingdom, is something that can be guessed, approximately, in the light of the experience of those nations. The pluck of Belgium broke the force of the blow intended for France, and gave the United Kingdom an opportunity to rally its forces hastily for defense against the thoroughly organized war machinery of Germany. More than a month intervened, however, between the onslaught upon Liege and the reversal on the Marne, and in that time France and Great Britain had to grapple, not only with the foe in front, but with the fire in the rear, for the German system of espionage was menacing them on every side.

The United States has had two and a half years in which to learn something of the methods of Prussian warfare on land and sea. The American Nation has itself discovered and rendered many of these methods innocuous. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and, while the Prussian spy may persist for some time within the territory of the latest country to enter the war, he and his works are now so well known as to be accounted far less dangerous than formerly. Although a state of war exists, and although the country may be engaged actively, and to the extent of its resources in men and munitions, oversea, on the oceans, and at home, in the greatest conflict the world has known, the domestic peace of the United States should not be disturbed. People will go about their vocations and their avocations as usual. There will probably be quite as much travel as usual. Traveling will, no doubt, be as safe and as comfortable as usual. Nothing should, and it is within bounds to say that nothing will, interfere with the movements of the people, or with the legitimate recreation and enjoyment of the people, in the East or West, North or South, on the coasts, or in the interior.

There is not, and there should not at any time be, ground for timidity in visiting the seashore. In Great Britain, which is insular, and naturally far less immune to attack from the sea than is the United States, or Canada, few, if any, people have avoided the wateringplaces, since the outbreak of the war, from any fear of bombardment.

There is not the least probability of a German invasion of the United States. No matter what the alarmists may say, the landing of a German force on the shores of that country is not rationally thinkable. Nor is there any likelihood that the coasts or cities of the United States will be bombarded. The war is not going to be fought in the waters or on the land embraced within the boundaries of the United States.

It will be an excellent thing if every citizen performs his duties, attends to his business, goes about his affairs, takes his vacation, and pursues his inclinations in full confidence, and in the consciousness of a right to virtually the same freedom of action to which he is entitled in time of peace. If he is needed by the country he will be called. Meanwhile, he can serve best by doing his part, and letting the Government manage the war. Public safety in the United States is secure.

### Patriotism and Wheat

THERE are two sides to the present dispute, in Canada, over the rightness or wrongness, the patriotism or lack of patriotism, involved in the refusal of the wheat growers of the Dominion to accept the offer of the British Government for their grain. A good deal of feel-

ing has been aroused on the subject, and this is largely due to the intrusion of political partisanship into a purely economic question. Nobody in the United Kingdom and nobody in Canada, not carried away by partisan prejudice, will deny the right of the Canadian wheat growers to obtain the market price for their wheat whatever that may be. If afterward they are taxed to assist in paying for the wheat, that will be another matter. It is no test of their patriotism that they are unwilling to have a maximum price for their wheat dictated to them. The wheat growers of Canada, like all other citizens of the Dominion, taking them in the mass, draw a well-defined line of demarcation between their business affairs and their patriotism.

The Ottawa Citizen recently said editorially that the grain growers, presumably, knew their own business in refusing the offer, and that nobody had any right to tell them at what price to sell their grain, and this has been made the ground for the assumption, in certain quarters, that the newspaper named was in favor of granting Canadians the right to demand whatever they could get in return for services to the mother country. The Ottawa Citizen has always been a pronounced antagonist of the "profiteer" and the grafter. It was simply, in this instance, laying down an ethical proposition.

The Toronto Globe undertakes to divest the question of heat in order to view the case calmly and on its merits. It appears that the offer to the Canadian wheat growers differed essentially from the methods followed in carrying on similar dealings with the farmers of the United Kingdom and those of Australia and New South Wales, in which parts of the Empire only minimum prices were stipulated in the contract. The Western Canadian grain grower was asked to accept, not a minimum price, but a fixed price of \$1.30 per bushel for his wheat, which means 10 cents less at Manitoba points, 12 cents less in Saskatchewan, and 15 cents less in Alberta. "If," according to the Globe's way of putting it, "the market were to go higher by the time their crop of 1917 was ready to move forward to the head of the Lakes, the Western farmers, bound by such a bargain, would have no option but to accept the fixed and lower price of \$1.30 per bushel."

The difficulty, it would seem, has grown mostly out of a want of consideration for all the circumstances on the part of those engaged by the British Government to carry on the negotiations. The opportunities of the Western Canadian grain grower for obtaining ready markets and higher prices should have entered into the equation. To expect him, as a matter of patriotism, to surrender these opportunities is more than patriotism requires of other industries. In Eastern Canada the munition makers are earning extraordinary dividends, and nobody doubts their title to them, if they make honest munitions at fair prices. The wheat growers are equally entitled to as good prices as the general market affords, and to all legitimate profits. The tax on profits should go far toward insuring the Nation, and ultimately the Empire, their rights in the matter.

### Mount Ararat

GREAT ARARAT, which shoulders its way some 17,000 feet up into the Armenian sky, and looks down on the lands of the "Tsar, the Sultan, and the Shah," although so truly the rallying point, as it were, for the Armenian people, is quite unknown to the native Armenian by this name. The people who actually dwell within sight of its great snow-capped dome, who look out towards it over the plain from Erivan, some thirty miles away to the north, or from the frontier mountain slopes away to the south, call it by a variety of names. If they are Armenians they call it "Massis"; if Turks, "Agri Dagh," and if Persians, "Koh-i-Nuh," or the "Mountain of Noah." There are really, of course, two mountains, or, rather, there is one vast mass out of which rise two peaks, "their bases confluent at a height of 8800 feet, their summits about seven miles apart." Little Ararat, upon whose slopes it is that the territories of the three kingdoms actually meet, is some 4000 feet lower than its big brother; but none the less, with its 12,840 feet, it is "none so little."

The great bulk of the two mountains is curiously isolated. It rises on the north and east out of the plain of Aras, here some 2500 to 3000 feet above the sea, and on the southwest sinks to the plateau of Bayezid. It is only on the northwest that it is connected with any other mountains, and on this side a huge ridge, some 7000 feet high, links it up with a range of mountains running westward, and finally merging into the great range of the Bingöl Dagh or Northeastern Taurus.

Ararat, therefore, from its very position, would be likely to seize hold of the imagination of men, and there has grown up around its vast bulk a store of legend and tradition which is truly remarkable in extent and detail. The great mass of this lore concerns, as might be expected, the tradition that the top of Ararat was the resting place of the Ark. There are many tales of the valiant efforts made, from time to time, to climb the mountain in order to find the ark which men declared was, at times, clearly visible from the plain below. Sir John Mandeville, "of pious and veracious memory," as Lord Bryce puts it, in describing his travels eastward from Trebizond, speaks of a "Hille that men clepen Ararate; but the Jews," he adds, "Clepen it Teneez, where Noes Schipp rested: and zit is upon that Montayne: and men may see it a ferr in clear wedre." And then he goes on to say how men had been found who declared that they had climbed the mountain, and had "seen and touched the Shipp, and put here fyngres in the parties where the Feend went out when Noe seyd 'Benedicte.'" Sir John, however, insists that the assertions of such men are not to be credited, for no one had really ever climbed the mountain, nor ever could climb it, by reason of the "gret plente of Snow that is alle weyes on that Montayne nouthier Somer ne Winter; so that no man may gon up there; ne nevere man did, sithe the tyme of Noe: saf a Monk that be the grace of God brought one of the Plankes down, that zit is in the Mynstre at the foot of the Montayne."

So, for many centuries, the top of Ararat did, indeed,

remain inaccessible. Even Sir John Mandeville's monk never really reached the top. The precious plank from the ark, which is still preserved in the treasury of Etch-madzin, was vouchsafed to him as a reward for his persistent, devoted, but altogether vain efforts to accomplish his purpose. On the 27th of September, 1829, however, one Dr. Johann Jakob Parrot climbed Ararat, reached the "secret top" and set his feet at last on the "dome of eternal ice." Since then many people have climbed it. Many, too, have sought to describe the mountain: to convey some impression of the solitary grandeur of the great peak, wreathed about by day, as it always is, with ever-changing clouds, or as it is seen at night, when the clouds have vanished in the cooling air, and the mountain stands out ruggedly against the steel-blue darkness of the Eastern sky.

### Notes and Comments

THOUGH war is a hard taskmaster, lovers of literature, in both the English and the French trenches, have snatched time to devote to the arts of peace. In the French lines Pierre Maurice Masson completed the correction of the proofs of his great work on Rousseau at odd leisure moments, and, somewhere along the British front, probably the smallest public library to be found in the world exists, or existed, in a trench within sixty yards of the German lines. The librarian spent his spare time alternately in preparing beverages for his men, advising them as to what books to read, and preparing for his own doctorate of literature in the London University.

THIS is hardly the season to test popular sentiment in the United States on Progressivism, as the forthcoming convention of the National Progressive Party in St. Louis probably aims to do. A little later, when the "regulars" shall have had their swing, and, perhaps, have failed to meet the expectations of the people, interest in Progressivism may be more general. Meanwhile, Matthew Hale should be encouraged in his efforts to keep up the National Progressive Party organization, for there is no telling how soon or how badly the Nation may need it.

IT is not the first time in English history that the Government has stopped the Sunday postal service and then hurriedly continued it, on realizing the commotion they had caused. In 1850 Lord Ashley persuaded a majority of the House of Commons to ask Queen Victoria to stop the Sunday delivery of letters. The Queen so disliked the measure that, so it was confidentially told Rowland Hill, she felt strongly inclined not to comply. The order was, however, issued. But, not more than a fortnight from its enforcement, such an agitation arose that the Government was compelled to grant a Commission of Inquiry. Lord Ashley found himself the most unpopular man in the Kingdom. Abuse was not spared him. "It requires," he wrote, "either strong shoulders or an ass's skin to bear the strokes." The commission decided in favor of the original régime, and the pacified country returned, to the enjoyment of its Sunday letters in September, 1850. The abolition had come into force in June.

MANY people who would see the motion picture advanced as representing art are hoping for the time when the spotlight will be taken off the star. This is a laudable aspiration, but the forever spotlighted star is not the crowning defect of the picture show of today. The unspotted director who is guided by low standards of morality, and by even lower standards of humor, is the person who is retarding the natural and wholesome development of this form of entertainment.

IT is a necessity for the future of the nation that it should raise the estimation in which the profession of teaching is held, reward it more adequately with money and with prospects, and attract into it the best men and women." Such a statement, by no less an authority than Lord Haldane, is as timely as it is welcome. The world has taken a long time to shake itself free from the tradition of the poor clerk, the dominie, and the dame school; but it is making increasingly rapid strides at the present time towards this end. The sooner it is reached the better for all concerned.

ALASKA cost the United States only 2 cents an acre. Yet, while Russia was a friendly neighbor in the '60s, and preferred selling its unproductive territory in America to the United States rather than to any other Nation, it really made no sacrifice. It is the old, old story of a real estate transaction in which one party is a great deal more eager to sell than the other party is to buy. Amid such conditions land is worth only what it will bring. In passing, it might be said that Russia has never expressed dissatisfaction with the trade. This is not saying that she is indifferent when she learns how much wealth her former possession has poured into the United States in the last fifty years.

THE Missouri Legislature was recently asked by the parents, a couple in Nodaway county, to bestow names upon twin daughters born on Washington's birthday, and it good-naturedly complied by resolving that one be called Martha and the other Georgia. It ought to be said, however, that the Legislature did not take this action until it was just on the point of sine die adjournment.

"YAMHILL" may not be the prettiest name in the world for a street, but the city that can claim it should pride itself, at least, on the possession of a street with a name removed from the commonplace. "Yamhill" is the name of a street in Portland, Ore., and the reformers of street nomenclature there are seeking to give the thoroughfare one of the names that are attached to a very large proportion of all the streets in the United States. "Yamhill" is a name of local historical interest in Portland; it is a positive relief from the pervading monotony, and it is pleasant to find that a "Yamhill" party has arisen to defend it.